Periodical

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THE CRISIS

JUNE 1927

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THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor* AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, *Business Manager* AARON DOUGLAS, *Art Critic*

Volume 34, No. 4 *Whole No. 200*

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THE greatest forward step taken by any Negro fraternal organization in 25 years is the Elks Board of Education. The *July* CRISIS will publish the first full account of this work: also Schomburg's Juan de Pareja, an article on G. W. Forbes and a new proposal for business education. *August* brings our Education Number known in three continents. Read THE CRISIS! It has over six times the circulation of any other Negro magazine.

As the Crow Flies

THE most thought arresting challenge to the modern consciousness is the attitude of civilized men today toward the *Truth*. We despise the Truth. We are afraid of it. We distort it. At the *West Chester Normal School* in Pennsylvania we keep students and teachers from discussing the truth about *Nicaragua*.—The President of the United States is afraid to arbitrate the question as to whether American claimants to oil wells in *Mexico* have a legal claim to their holdings. We are almost ready to start another world war in *China* on the question as to what happened when the Nationalists captured *Nanking;* and yet no one knows what happened.—*Massachusetts* which once had a judiciary and judicial system is going to hang *Sacco* and *Vanzetti* without really knowing whether they are guilty of murder or not.—Why the United States is in *Haiti* most Americans do not know nor do they care what we are doing there. And yet the facts of the case are the main matter.—The *Catholic church* is today and has long been the greatest human organization. It has maintained its power because it has adapted itself to different times and places. That makes praise and criticism difficult. Men praise *Alfred Smith* for his fine exposition of the place of his church in his own conscience and in national politics. On the other hand, in *Mexico* the Catholic church undoubtedly is one of the great hindrances to national development, economic independence and education. Whether this Catholic problem is being handled right in Mexico or not, men may differ. They cannot differ on the question that something must be done.—*England* and *Italy* and the *United States* are trying to settle the question of strikes and labor organizations by curtailing the right to strike. England is proposing a bill making a general strike illegal. Italy is putting trade unions under the control of the state and the United States Supreme Court has by a recent decision almost emasculated the right of reasonable boycott.—When *English women* were enfranchised the voting age was made thirty years instead of twenty-one as in the case of men. Now the age is going to be the same for both sexes which makes the majority of English voters women. Will this have any effect upon the *British Empire?*—*Japan* is in severe financial trouble. This trouble arises from world war and from seeking to play both ends against the middle, in the fight between Europe and Asia. Japan is the logical leader of Asia and yet has been among the severest oppressors of *China*. Perhaps the financial débacle will bring a change and align Japan with the colored race where she belongs.—Men are seeking to *fly* across the Atlantic. But this triumph over nature is half spoiled by the fact that in most cases this is a military venture for the object of murdering men.—A disaster like the *Mississippi flood* is not a mere matter of temporary relief. In the valley of this mighty river millions upon millions of *Negroes* live: laborers and tenant farmers, poor people. They lose their homes; they lose their jobs; they wander hungry; their children go astray. Ignorance, poverty, crime, ensue. Eighty percent of the victims are black.

The CRISIS *is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.*

Sculptures of Negroes by Vandercook and Waldemar Rannus

The Sewells Strike Oil

A Story of Hard Work and Success

ONCE in a public forum, this question came to the stage after the lecture: "How many colored millionaires are there?" "None, thank God," I said. And then I explained: "One of the advantages of the present group of American Negroes, an advantage which they are slow to sense or appreciate, is the lack of a great difference in wealth and income." If, therefore, we should try to develop economically by some better path than the old *laissez faire,* devil-take-the-hindmost method, we would not have in our group the organized opposition of men of great wealth.

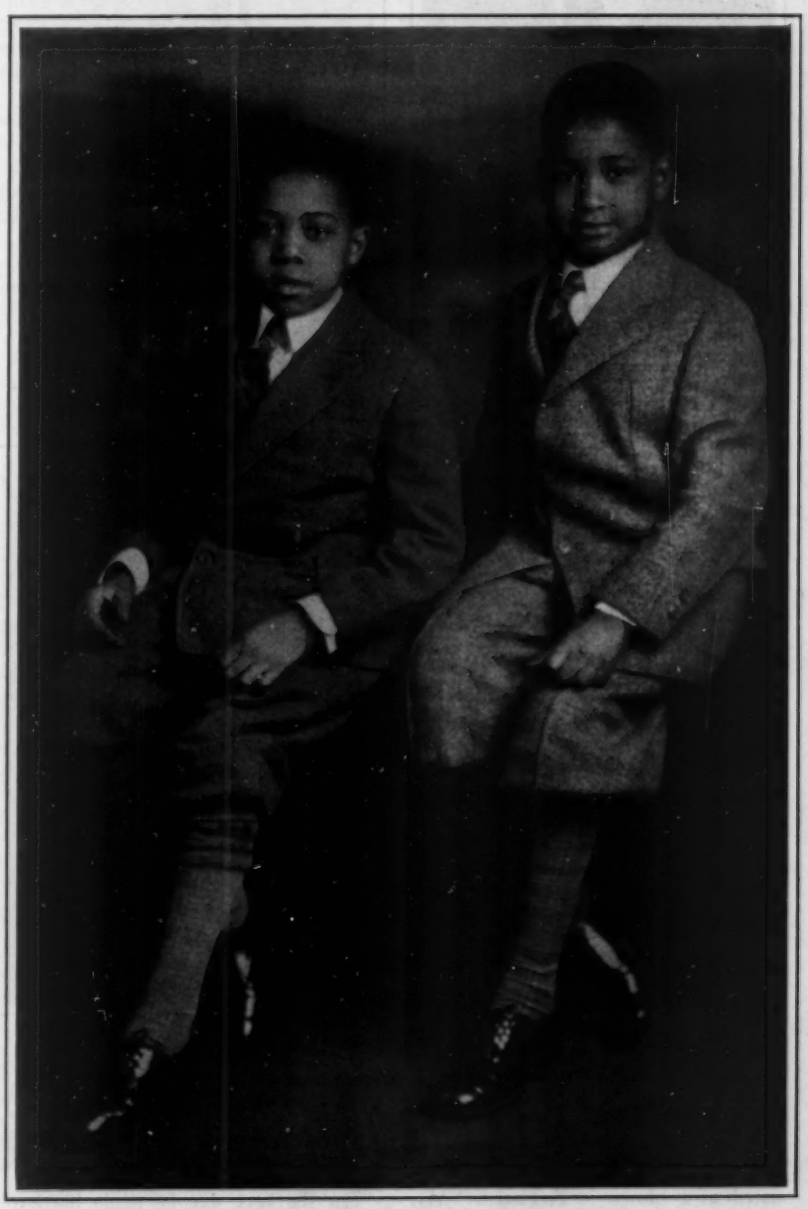
This is still true of American Negroes, but naturally day by day, it is becoming less true. As a part of the American nation, we are assimilating and learning American methods and it happens now and then, especially when those methods are based on chance, that the opportunity to receive large incomes falls almost inevitably our way. Under the circumstances it would be silly and wrong to refuse these chances. If, for instance, coal should be discovered on a Negro's land in Alabama, or oil on a black man's farm in Oklahoma, for him to disclaim this fortuitous wealth that is legally his, would be equivalent to giving this economic and social power to white men.

Usually, of course, such chances do not come and when they do come, the Negro is apt, because of his ignorance or inexperience, to be cheated out of his rights. Thus in the oil fields of the Southwest, the industry of separating Negro land holders from their ownership rights in oil lands, has heretofore been a vigorous and profitable one. One of the easiest methods has been the Oklahoma system of guardianship by which white guardians of Negroes and Indians have made fortunes and often impoverished the true owners. Recently, however, these gentlemen met a man whom they could not cheat. And this occurred in the Smackover oil fields near Camden, Arkansas.

HERE lived Parthenia Edith Berry, who inherited from her mother 160 acres of land and whose father had 80 more acres. But it is neither pleasant nor entirely safe for a lone woman to run a farm forty miles from Louisiana and fifty miles from the Red river of evil fame. Miss Berry, therefore, taught in the county school and in 1913 she met in Camden, Arthur Sewell, who was a traveling real-estate agent and who induced her to buy a piece of property in Muskogee, Oklahoma, a city with a pushing Negro population.

Mr. Sewell was born in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, October 1, 1876. He had five sisters and two brothers. His father died in 1897; both brothers eventually died; and his five sisters married. The family had been brought up on the farm but after the death of the men, the mother went to live with one of her daughters and young Sewell went to Jennings, Louisiana, to work in a rice mill. Then he tried traveling for a tailoring house in Chicago and finally he went into real-estate work selling for the Reeves Realty Company of Muskogee. Here he met with better success and became well known among the colored people of the Southwest. His acquaintance with Miss Berry ripened into a love affair and they were married in 1915.

Mrs. Sewell believed firmly in farming and she finally persuaded Mr.



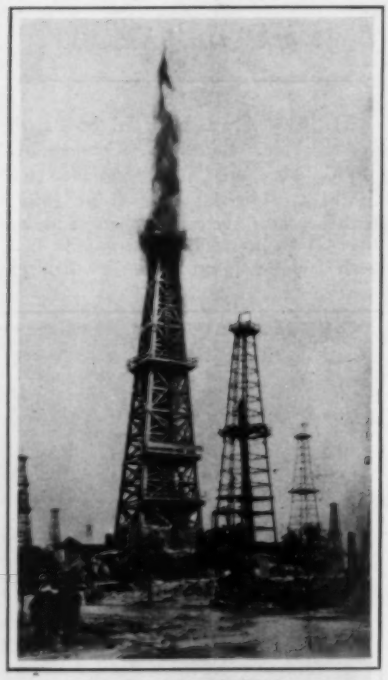
Arthur William Sewell and John Weldon Sewell

Arthur Sewell

Sewell to give up the real-estate business and to develop the farm she had inherited. At first, Sewell was not enthusiastic; he knew farming and he knew the South. But he finally took his wife's advice and settled on the farm. He cleared the land, built fences and erected a snug little five-room house. The family was comfortable and happy and two little boys were born, Arthur William and John Weldon Sewell. Then suddenly in 1920, the mother died after a brief illness. For a year Mr. Sewell stayed on the farm and took care of the babies. He cooked and washed and farmed. He paid up all his debts except a $450 mortgage on his wife's land and the land of her father.

IN 1920, he sent his little boys to his married sister at Arcola, Mississippi, and came north. He thought of entering the real-estate business at Gary, Indiana, but finally decided to locate in Chicago. Here he found the usual difficulty of a colored man in getting work. The best thing he could find was a position as janitor in the Tractor Works Department of the International Harvester Company. He had never tried menial work like this before but it was the best thing that was offered and he determined to do it well.

In 1922 the mortgage of $450 on his land was due and he started to negotiate a loan to pay off the encumbrance. If he had been in the South this probably would have been easy although the terms might have been hard. In the North, the banks were not attracted by landed security situated away down in Arkansas. Mr. Sewell explained that the land was worth at least $20 an acre but still he was unable to raise the money. Finally he went to the Superintendent of the Tractor Company and asked him if he could help him secure the loan. The Superintendent secured a loan of $350



Some of the Oil Wells

The Sewell Home, Chicago

from the Harvester Company to which Mr. Sewell added $100 of his savings. The mortgage was paid off and the loan paid back in weekly payments of $5 out of Sewell's salary.

On the very day he made his last payment, there came a telegram from Camden, Arkansas, saying that oil had been discovered within half a mile of Sewell's land. Sewell left for Arkansas. He was immediately set upon by the oil brokers. They wanted to secure lease of his land and they began to look into his title to the property. They found out that Mrs. Sewell had died without making a will and here they thought was a chance to make some trouble; but after all Mr. Sewell was a veteran real-estate man and while the people round about him, white and colored, were selling their leases for a song, he held off until he received $437 an acre or about $70,000 in all for the lease.

They then tried, as is customary, to buy his royalty rights, or part of them; but these he hung on to and he is possibly the only man, white or colored in the Smackover oil fields who owns and receives the whole of his one-eighth royalty on the oil produced.

THE Sinclair Oil and Gas Company bought the lease on the 160 acres and the lease on the 80 acres left by Sewell's father-in-law is owned by the Texas Oil Company. On these adjacent tracts, comprising 240 acres, there are twenty-two producing wells and they yield an average royalty to Mr. Sewell and his boys of $12,000 a month. As is usual in these cases, several suits were brought against the estate but Mr. Sewell fought all of them through the courts, winning every single case except a very small one which involved a very slight loss.

Mr. Sewell finally returned to Chicago in 1923 and was appointed guardian for the children by the Cook County Probate Court, furnishing a bond by the Hartford Indemnity Company of $170,000.

Arthur Sewell is a quiet, unas-

(*Turn to page* 133)

The Present Mrs. Sewell

In Houses of Glass

A Story by ETHEL R. CLARK

Honorable Mention
Krigwa, 1926

THE soft, languid voice of Mrs. Langford, wife of a middle-class merchant in Xville, Georgia, interrupted the awkward, sorrowful silence.

"There, there, "Honey", don' take on so! Y'all must have some kin-folk back where you came from an' when they read of yo' mothah's death, they'll sure come fo' you. While you're waitin', you just stay right heah with Willie Mae. We all 're right glad to have you."

"Honey" Davis, the girl addressed, made a forlorn-looking picture as she sat huddled on the top step of the Langford home, eyes swollen from weeping and bobbed curls in tousled disorder. There was something uncommonly attractive, wistfully appealing, about her. She wore a trig little sport dress of mystical mauve, set off by soft collar and cuffs of friendliest yellow. But it was the unlooked-for beauty of face in a child only fourteen years old that fastened one's attention. The summer's sun had poured a rich brown tint over the velvety olive skin, against which the appealing blue eyes and dark brown hair stood out in challenging contrast.

"But I feel so lonesome without Mothah! Y'all are powerful good to me (caressing the hand of Mrs. Langford), but you don' know how it feels to be all alone. You reckon folks will see that notice in the papah, sure 'nough? O, I wish I knew where Mothah's people are!"

"Didn't she ever tell you where y'all come from? Nor anything 'bout her folks? Y'all always looked like foreigners to me an' I set out several times to ask yo' mothah, but she was so sort o' tight-mouthed, a body didn't 'low to ask her many questions."

AT the reference to her mother's much-discussed failure to talk about herself or her family, Honey's full lips disappeared into a stubborn, set line and her eyes flashed a warning not unheeded by the woman. In a conciliatory tone of voice she bade "Honey" make herself comfortable while she, Mrs. Langford, returned to the house to superintend the preparations for supper.

Left to herself, "Honey" resumed her mournful, tearful meditation, from which state, she was rudely roused by the sound of wild, hilarious laughter and rythmical, racing feet. As she hastily peered over the railing, a ten or twelve-year old boy rounded the corner near the Langford home, running at top speed and followed by a yelling, pelting trio of colored boys. No sooner did the runner catch sight of "Honey" than he dashed up the steps in search of refuge. "Honey" rushed the boy into the house. Returning immediately to the porch, she faced the chasing, barefoot trio who now stood defiantly bunched on the edge of the sidewalk.

"Go 'way from heah, you good-for-nothing niggers! How dare you chuck stones at a white boy? Y'all orter be skinned alive! Go on 'way from heah! Go on, I say! How come y'all don' move?"

"He beat up mah li'l brothah what wasn' both'rin' him a 'tall an we all gonna fix him," bravely spoke the oldest, aged eight.

"I don' believe it," shouted 'Honey'. "Leastways if he did, y'all ain't got no call to hit him. You're nothin' but niggers, nohow. Get away from heah!"

WITH which shrill command she reached for some nearby stones, but the dusky trio had already decided in favor of "safety first" and were retreating precipitately, with many a backward glance. When all was once more restored to tranquility, the white boy emerged in answer to "Honey's" call, curtly thanked her for her assistance and continued on his way. Scarcely was he out of sight when the unusually animated form of Willie Mae dashed up the steps.

"O, 'Honey', look what I just got fo' you from the Post Office!"

"A letter? Sure 'nough! O, I do hope it's from some of Mothah's folks! Maybe they did see the notice in the papah after all. I'm so excited I can't open it and besides I've just had a time with these nasty, dirty nigger boys that live two streets back yonder in Sawdust Bottom. Mothah always scolded me for calling 'em 'niggers' but they are and I just can't help calling 'em that. I hate 'em all with their smelly black skins. Ugh! I nevah could see how she could take up fo' 'em so. I'm so nervous I can't read this letter. Read it fo' me, Willie Mae?"

"Sho'. Mighty pretty handwriting an' yes! it's signed 'Your loving Aunt, Etta Philips'. Goodness, 'Honey', I reckon she's rich as anything! Now listen:

——— Hospital,
Boston, Mass.
Aug. 12, 1921.

My dear Niece:—

I can scarcely hold my pen for I am so excited, so anxious to see you. I have just read an overlooked copy of *The Blade,* the one in which your mothers death is announced and your search for relatives. I am your mother's sister, but we have neither seen nor heard from each other for more than fourteen years.

O! my little niece, how I long to go to you, but I am temporarily indisposed, the result of an automobile accident—nothing serious. So I have arranged for you to go to a boarding school for girls at ———, N. C., until such time as I can make the trip and fetch you home with me. Miss Mabel Whitely, the principal, is a personal friend and knew your mother many years ago. I am enclosing a check to cover your expenses.

Meanwhile, be a good girl and bear up bravely.

Your loving Aunt,
ETTA PHILIPS.

"My, but you're a lucky girl, 'Honey'!"

During the reading of the letter "Honey's" eyes had grown positively luminous. As Willie Mae ceased speaking, the little motherless girl sprang to her feet, threw both arms around Willie Mae with boundless enthusiasm, then pulling Willie May by the hand, ran into the house calling to Mrs. Langford in high, exultant tones.

THE train had deposited "Honey", three other passengers and some baggage at their mutual destination, a rural station in North Carolina. The three passengers and most of the baggage had disappeared. Only a small group of colored bystanders, men and a half-grown boy, remained within "Honey's" range of vision. As the girl remained standing there, the boy started toward her bearing a covered basket in one hand and a large pot of steaming coffee in the other.

When he was within hailing distance, he thus offered his wares:

"Fried chicken, fried chicken,
Right out'n de pan!
Fresh coffee, hot coffee,
Bes' in de lan'."

"Honey" was too full of anticipation and anxiety even to think of eating, so shook her head impatiently and walked toward the section of the waiting room designated for the whites. Ere she reached the threshold, one of the blacks, an elderly man who had detached himself from the idle group, accosted her hesitantly, hat in hand.

"'Scuse me, Missy, but is yo' name Davis?"

"Reckon 'tis. Did Miss Whitely send y'all fo' me?" appraisingly.

"Yes, Miss, but I 'lowed 'twarnt you at fus'. Dis heah y'all's baggage? Jes' follah me. Heah's owah cyah."

"Owah cyah" proved to be a much-battered, mud-besmeared Ford and as the journey to the school progressed, the unsightly appearance of the car was amply justified by the terrible condition of the roads, most of which were deep, red mud. After what seemed to be the longest three miles in "Honey's" experience, the school was finally sighted.

AS the Ford ground its familiar course up the driveway, the girl became a human whirlpool of conflicting emotions. Colored girls all over the campus! What was the driver taking her here for? Could he have mistaken her for some other person by the name of Davis? Had her Aunt made a mistake in the name and location of the school? Surely not, for she had specifically said the principal and she were friends.

Feverishly she extracted her Aunt's letter from the handbag and re-read the instructions, comparing the name of the school given in the letter with the name written over the main doorway of the building they were approaching. The names were identical!

What could it mean? What was the trouble? Why was her Aunt sending her, "Honey", a white girl, to a colored school? There was some terrible, hideous mistake. She would see the principal!

"Welcome to our fold, dear! So this is the little niece of whom your Aunt wrote me? We are indeed glad to have you. Yes, I am Miss Whitely. Walker, please see that her baggage is taken to Room 8. Have you the trunk check?"

All this from a dark-skinned, portly woman. "Honey's" face had gradually been assuming the color of poppies. As Miss Whitely reached in the car to help the girl to alight, she could restrain herself no longer. Wild eyed, she wrenched herself free and literally screamed at the woman:

"Take yo' black hands off me! Take 'em off I say! Don't you dare touch me! Do y'all heah? Send those black devils away! Send them away, I tell you! I'll—I'll—Leave me alone! Let go! Don't you push me! Stop it, I say! Stop! Just wait till I—"

Only by sheer force, violent struggling, did Miss Whitely finally manage to get the biting, scratching, kicking girl into the office and close the door. She was as one insane. The scuffle had drawn a crowd of curious, eager onlookers, whose proximity served but to incense her the more.

AT first the older woman had been frankly stunned by the outburst, but only for a moment. Intuitively she understood. Now taking from the wall a group photograph and looking intently at "Honey", the principal inquired whether the girl had ever seen her Aunt. Upon receiving a sullen shake of the head, Miss Whitely singled out a woman of pleasing appearance in the group and pointing to her said,

"There is your Aunt."

Amazement, incredulity, lastly fear, passed in swift succession over the face of "Honey". This woman with brown skin and curly black hair her Aunt! What a joke! What a silly, cheap, degrading lie! What was the matter with this woman, anyhow? How dare she! Her Aunt a nigger! Well I reckon not! Wasn't her Aunt her mother's own sister? And wasn't her mother white?

Wasn't her mother white? That phrase began to repeat itself automatically in her mind until with each successive repetition a hellish doubt began to take form. First one remembered trait of her late mother, then another doubtful characteristic suggested itself in embryo. Evidence of the growth and torture of these reflections was plainly visible on "Honey's" countenance. Mechanically she retreated step by step to the opposite side of the room, eyes riveted alternately on the photograph and Miss Whitely as if she would educe from the one or the other the truth of this terrible accusation.

It was a lie! Of course! Of course! This Negro, this dark-skinned woman, her Aunt!

Now the hysterical laughter! Again the sudden contraction of the mouth and the dilating of the pupils as a seeming doubt once more entered the portals of thought. How Miss Whitely longed to go to her and clear away the vacillating look of terror! Now it was Miss Whitely's turn to question. Why had this girl been kept in deliberate ignorance of her racial identity? Yet even as she asked herself the question she knew only too well the answer. To enable "Honey" to receive the best in education and advantages, of course. But oh! the penalty of the awakening!

NOW "Honey" was sitting down, still absorbed, verily hypnotized by the photograph. Suddenly she sprang to her feet, ran to a mirror in the corner of the room and gazed scrutinously at herself. What torture to watch her! Demented with fear. Hunted, hounded, by an invisible enemy which chased her in never-ending circles of doubt, broken only by fragmentary intervals of approaching hysteria.

At length, turning abruptly from the mirror, she advanced toward the principal and looked her full in the eye.

"Tell me honestly, truthfully, is she really mah Aunt? And was my mothah colored, too? Am I—Am I—a—n—n—nigger?"

O, the pathos, the quivering agony voiced in that query!

For reply, Miss Whitely inclined her head and extended two gracious hands. With a smothered shriek and a visible crumpling of the body as though a burden too heavy to be borne had suddenly been placed upon it, "Honey" sank to the floor, senseless.

For two long weeks, a motherless, raceless girl battled with delirium and soul-destroying humiliation. Eventually youth won. The period of convalescence over, she was permitted to leave her room the third week but remained a wilfully solitary figure on porch or campus.

A month dragged slowly by, a month of unrealities, of searing pain and readjustments. The awful shame of it! She, "Honey" Davis, one of those things, a nigger! O dear God! Why hadn't someone told her before! What would her white friends say when they knew?

It was all so clear now. Mother's reticence! Their solitary existence! Mother, whom she had almost worshipped, only a nigger! O, well, maybe the dreadful sting of it would wear away after a while. Already she was beginning to like Miss Whitely.

What had happened to her, "Honey", anyhow? How had she changed? Wasn't she the same girl now that she had always been? Did her mind, her body, function any differently now than in former times? No and yes! To all outward appearance she was the same. But the inner self! Funny how just thinking a thing could change one so! Maybe that was all that really made things different anyway. Just thinking so.

Another change had been effected, too. Whereas, heretofore, she had always thought of colored people as "niggers", the term now filled her with

(*Turn to page* 133)

The Negro Common School in North Carolina

Concluding the Third of the Garland Fund Studies

IN the May CRISIS we began the discussion of the Negro common school in North Carolina and took up the matter of the changed attitude of the State, the population and enrollment and the training of teachers. It may be added that, as a result of the teacher training effort, of 5,037 colored teachers in 1923-24, 2,679 or 53.19% had standard ratings according to the state requirements. There are still numbers of school officials in the State, who refuse to employ well-trained colored teachers.

In the meantime North Carolina is attracting a large proportion of the Negro graduates of both Northern and Southern colleges and normal schools.

SCHOOL HOUSES

THE work of building Negro schoolhouses in North Carolina has been greatly advanced by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. W. F. Credle, Supervisor of the Fund, says:

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has aided on the construction of 571 schools for the rural colored children of North Carolina. Those buildings contain 1,576 classrooms and have a pupil capacity of 70,920. They were erected at a cost of $2,796,710. The contributions were as follows:

Negroes (private contributions)	$ 493,633.00	or 17.66%
Whites (private contributions)	66,907.00	or 2.39%
Public Funds	1,775,534.00	or 63.48%
The Julius Rosenwald Fund	460,636.00	or 16.47%
Total	$2,796,710.00	

It must not for a moment be forgotten that the nearly half million dollars given by Negroes is double taxation since their regular and legal taxes are already included in the "Public Funds". North Carolina, however, is not like Mississippi, depending mainly on Mr. Rosenwald for its Negro schoolhouses. Mississppi contributes only one-tenth of their cost while North Carolina contributes nearly 64%.

The 533 buildings which had been completed January first, 1926, comprised of 15 teachers' homes, 111 one-room buildings; 197 two-room buildings; 76 three-room buildings; 79 four-room buildings; 12 five-room buildings; 30 six-room buildings; 3 seven-room buildings; 5 eight-room buildings; 3 nine-room buildings; 1 eleven-room building; and 1 fourteen-room building. The Jeanes Fund has 41 Supervisors in the State employed by the Counties. There have been 1,660 community meetings held, 211 schools teaching cooking; 1,055 teaching sewing; 395 teaching Manual Training. The Supervisor reports 936 good schoolhouses and 341 very poor houses.

HIGH SCHOOLS

THE most astonishing development in North Carolina is that of Negro High Schools. Indeed, Basil Mathews, the English author, declares it to be "the most remarkable High School development of recent years in the United States of America".

There were in 1925 for the ten million Negroes in the Southern states only 166 state accredited high schools. The four leading states were North Carolina with 43; Virginia, 18; West Virginia, 13; and Kentucky with 11. Two or three of the states with dual systems belong either to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools or to the Association of the Middle States and Maryland. In these states the Negro high schools are rated on the same basis as the white schools. The rest of the Southern states belong to the Southern Association which so far has refused to recognize any colored high schools under any circumstances.

The development of North Carolina high schools is due primarily to the work of W. A. Robinson, a young colored man, who is Supervisor of colored high school, and to his official superiors, N. C. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education and A. T. Allen, the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The history of this movement may be outlined as follows:

In 1917, when a new law recognizing definite educational standards went into effect there were practically no colored public high schools in the state, except in the so-called State Normal Schools.

THE standards of high schools set by the state law are high and are identical for both races. The term must be not less than 160 days and be four years beyond the seventh grade. There must be 3 teachers holding required certificates, not less than 45 pupils in average daily attendance an approved program of studies and approved equipment. Fifteen standard units are required for graduation. There must be a library in a separate room, maps, laboratories and regular records and reports.

By 1919, 11 colored schools were designated as standard high schools; 4 private and 6 public. The difficulties, however, facing the white supervisors of high schools were very great. Especially on account of the dual system. White and colored principals could not attend the same conferences and it was difficult even to get a list of the colored schools. In 1921 a Department of Negro Education was established under N. C. Newbold, who had already for eight years acted as State Agent for Negro Schools under the General Education Board. Mr. Newbold immediately appointed W. A. Robinson as Supervisor of the colored high schools.

The growth of Negro accredited high schools has been as follows:

	Private	Public	Total
1917- 0	0	0	
1919-11	5	6	11
1922-17	11	6	17
1923-24	14	10	24
1924-34	20	14	34
1925-43	22	21	43
1926-49	23	26	49

Thus, in 1924-25 there were in North Carolina 94 colored high schools, of which 43 were standard accredited schools. Of these 3 were in group one, 1, A.A., 13 in Group 1, A.; and 5 in Group 1, B.; 9 were in Group 2, A. and 13 in Group 2, B. Of the 43 schools 4 were Departments of State Normal Schools; 14 were city schools; 3 rural schools; making 21 public schools in all. The other 22 schools were in private institutions.

In 1926 the 49 accredited Negro 4-year high schools sent out 1,220 graduates, of whom 627 or 51.3% continued their study, as compared with 46.2% in 1925. Three hundred sixty-two went to teaching. Those who are continuing their study are also represented at Columbia, College of the City of New York, New York University, Pratt Institute, Howard University, Fisk University, Atlanta, Lincoln and a dozen other institutions which admit these high school graduates into their freshman classes.

Statistics of the high schools follow:

Enrollment in all 111 high schools 1925-26:		
First Year		4631
Second Year		3000
Third Year		2186
Fourth Year		1508
Total		11,325
Graduates		1210
Average Daily Attendance:		
First Year		3596
Second Year		2343
Third Year		1794
Fourth Year		1177
Total		8,910
Accredited High Schools		49
Total enrollment	1924-25	6,905
Total enrollment	1925-26	8,480
Total graduates	1923-24	740
Total graduates	1924-25	1,012
Total graduates	1925-26	1,149
Total number of teachers	1924-25	338
Educated in N. Carolina	1924-25	73
Total number of teachers	1925-26	385
Educated in N. Carolina	1925-26	85

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

THE development in Elementary Schools shows as yet no such striking improvement and there is not as yet a single standard Negro elementary school either city or rural. These standards however have been set up only in the last three years.

For the future, Superintendent Allen said in his report for 1923-24:

"My recommendation for the improvement of Negro education can be repeated in a few words, as follows:

1. An increased number of teachers to avoid overcrowding.
2. The continuation of the building program until from 1,500 to 2,000 new class rooms are provided in addition to replacing many that are now inadequate.
3. Improve the quality of teaching by insisting that as many as possible be graduates of normal schools before beginning to teach.
4. Continued emphasis on supervision of instruction in order to move the children along the grades as rapidly as possible.
5. Strengthen the high school program so that a much larger percentage of colored children will be in reach of them.
6. Continue to build up the normal schools looking ultimately toward a corps of competent teachers.
7. Erect an institution of higher learning to unify the whole system of Negro education.

RACE DISCRIMINATION

THE average expense per day of each pupil attending the public schools in the United States in 1920 was 39.6 cents. The average for the Negro of North Carolina in 1925-6 was 10.9 cents. It is clear then that with all the commendable advance this state is far below the national average. The white schools of North Carolina show an average of about 20 cents.

We may illustrate the discrimination between black and white children by these graphs based on figures of 1925-6.

The cost per pupil in attendance is as follows:

(Top) A. T. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(Center) N. C. Newbold, Director of the Department of Negro Education.

(Bottom) W. A. Robinson, Assistant Inspector Colored High Schools

WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
187
COLORED SCHOOLS
109

Here we see the effect of a double system of public schools upon the poor and ignorant and socially ostracized even in a state which is trying to do its duty to all its children.

The number of pupils attending per teacher is as follows:

WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
26.3
COLORED SCHOOLS
30.5

The average monthly salary varies as follows:

WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
98.20
COLORED SCHOOLS
66.53

The scholarship of teachers varies as follows: (100 representing 1 year of high school work.)

WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
538
COLORED SCHOOLS
418.2

In all these figures white high schools are not included and colored high schools are. This makes the apparent discrimination less than it really is.

The actual discrimination in teachers' monthly pay is as follows:

	Maximum for Negroes	Minimum for Whites
Primary		
Class A		
No experience	80	100
4 years	100	133

Other comparisons follow:

	White	Colored
Value of school property	$53,177,235	$6,580,770
School property per child enrolled	$97.73	$26.44
Consolidated schools	634	57
Percent of teachers with standard certificates	86.08%	13.19%
Teachers employed	16,382	5,120
Total teacher salaries	$13,100,729.41	$2,233,983.29
Average annual teacher's salary	$799.70	$436.32
Average term, days	146.2	134.6
Enrollment in schools 168 days or more term	324,554	66,827
Less than 160 days term	219,588	182,077
Population of State, 1920	1,783,779	763,407
Per cent.	69.7%	29.8%

Some counties persist in ignoring the rights of colored children. For instance a county-wide plan for the organization of the schools of Lincoln County has been published by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The schools of the county have been

(*Turn to page* 133)

At Indianapolis

N. A. A. C. P. 18th Annual Conference

ON Wednesday, June 22nd, in the Cable Hall at Indianapolis the opening session of the 18th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held. At this meeting Arthur B. Spingarn of New York, Chairman of the National legal committee, and Vice-President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will preside. Mr. Spingarn will be introduced by Mrs. Olivia Taylor, President of the Indianapolis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Unusual interest will be attached to this introduction, as Mrs. Taylor is the first woman president of a branch which has entertained a conference. Governor Ed. Jackson of Indiana will deliver an address of welcome, and the principal addresses will be made by Louis Marshall of New York, one of the most distinguished authorities on constitutional law in the United States and the Right Rev. Wm. T. Vernon, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church.

There will also be mass meetings in the same hall on Thursday evening, June 23rd, Friday evening, June 24th, Monday, June 27th and Tuesday, June 28th. Among the speakers who have already accepted invitations are Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., member of Congress from New York and stalwart champion of the rights of the Negro on the floor of Congress; Clarence Darrow; Dr. Will W. Alexander, secretary of the inter-racial committee; Dr. DuBois, who will tell of his recent visit to Russia and other distinguished figures in American life. In addition to those already named, a number of others have tentatively accepted invitations to speak, thus insuring what will undoubtedly be the greatest program yet arranged for one of the association's annual conferences.

Unusual interest also is attached to the business sessions. These will be held on the morning and afternoon of Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday. Here the delegates will consider various problems and map out campaigns for meeting these problems for the ensuing year.

The mass meeting on Sunday afternoon June 26th will be held at the great Cable Tabernacle. This great auditorium which seats ten thousand, is located within walking distance of the Moon Circle, which is located in the very heart of the business district. The principal speakers at the Sunday afternoon mass meetings will be Clarence Darrow, who has postponed a trip to Europe in order to be at the conference, and James Weldon Johnson, who will tell of the work of the association during the past year and the plans contemplated for future activities.

Indianapolis is one of the most conveniently located cities in the United States for conference purposes. It is reached by seventeen railroads and thirteen inter-urban lines which make possible speediest contact with the nation at large. More than two million people can reach Indianapolis within twelve hours' ride and sixty million of Americans live within one day's ride. In addition there are excellent roads leading to Indianapolis from all directions for those who plan to go to the conference by motor.

The great achievements of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since the Chicago conference in 1926 and the serious situation which has existed in Indiana during the past six years because of the Ku Klux Klan make the 18th Annual Conference of unusual significance. Indications point to the largest attendance of delegates, members and friends in the years in which these conferences have been held.

The CRISIS *Twins!*

Milwaukee

By WILLIAM CURTIS CRAVER

National Student Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

"MILWAUKEE was a milestone that points the way to greater achievements," said a Negro college student to his traveling comrades, Southern white college students, as they journeyed southward in broad daylight in a Pullman car through the state of Tennessee. This Negro student was not over optimistic in his view of race relationships, for he had observed and experienced them through three National Christian Student Conventions, Des Moines, Indianapolis and Milwaukee. And while he was thus speaking Negroes and whites, men and women, were returning, as he was, from the Milwaukee Student Conference by four other routes to five other Southern states fraternizing with one another as had never before been witnessed South of the Ohio and Mason and Dixon's line. This student had heard from other leaders how that at one of the first National conventions of this kind the Negro delegates had been told to "enter the back door" of the convention hall and to occupy "special seats", with the result that "a very few" white students protested and all the Negro students left the meeting. He had himself witnessed the failure of the downright opposition of Des Moines hotel keepers to the entertainment of Negro delegates when many of the white and all of the Negro leaders of the convention challenged their policy. At Indianapolis he had seen the Ku Klux Klan shake its hooded head in a futile effort to have any of the convention leaders of the two races adopt some "Jim Crow" arrangements. But at Milwaukee so far as he could see racial prejudice had completely broken down and hence his optimism.

Reality in Race Relations

BUT what was realized at Milwaukee? What made this convention interracially any different? This is difficult to say. But Milwaukee was, as another student has said, "The door to the new social order of peace, of brotherhood, of fair play, of justice". *Time,* a New York weekly, puts it thus, "Though there were celebrated speakers, the essential spiritual 'give and take' of the students themselves was the feature, a thing incapable of analysis by newspapers, interested in 'head line stuff'." Speaking as concretely as possible, I would judge that at least seven things were constructively realized out of Milwaukee in the light of facing realities in race relations.

The program of Milwaukee, unlike that of any previous conference of this nature, both from the standpoint of technique and resource material, came for the first time actually from the hearts and minds of men and women student leaders of the different races of our country. Whites, Negroes, Indians, foreigners, all had their say about the nature of the program.

THE leadership at Milwaukee from every angle was never so varied in nationality and race. Whites from every part of the nation and world, Negroes from the North and South, Orientals, Africans and South Americans appeared everywhere as leaders in forums and platform meetings.

Another marked phase of the conference was the increase in the number of Negro delegates from white colleges from the North and West. The number at Milwaukee was double that attending Indianapolis.

Six months before the Milwaukee meeting a white Southern student from Georgia proposed to the conference Transportation Committee for the South that: "If Negro and white delegates could travel together to Milwaukee the conference could begin two days earlier." The reader realizes that this dream came true in part by what has already been said; for six Southern state delegations of both races actually did travel together in the most pleasant fellowship to and from Milwaukee.

IT ought to be known that the Milwaukee association of hotels agreed as an organization to practice no dis-

(*Turn to page* 135)

Thirty Virginia Students at Milwaukee

The Little Page

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Calendar Chat

THE thrasher's gold eyes have always had a strangely unfriendly look to me. I have seen them gazing out in alarm from such queer places. I remember finding a thrasher nesting in a pile of pear tree trimmings in a pasture back of the orchard. You won't think this strange till I tell you that just below the thrasher in that same brush heap a wild, contrary hen had made her nest.

The thrasher's sorrel color contrasts oddly with its amber almost brass-colored eyes. It really is not beautiful at all nor attractive in bearing as are some birds; the gentle dove for instance. Thrasher is always on the alert and very tense. But do you remember its concert song?

By the arrival of June you will have been thoroughly reminded, for thrasher and cat bird medleys begin the latter part of April. Catbird rather mars its recitals by too many kittenish whines. Not so with the song of Thrasher. It is clear and brisk, starting,

"Bir-dee, bir-dee!
Wake up! Wake up!"

and in quicker tones, "Hurry, hurry! You can see Thrasher anywhere about the lawn and hear that bright collection of songlets. Perhaps I should have been writing of the wild roses that appear near the blackberry tangles in June or even of brown-eyed Susans, but I got to thinking of yellow-eyed Thrasher and made that my theme.

Dandelions

While I was sleeping all the clouds
Dropped dandelions on this hill.
I left it when I went to bed
As dull as any whippoorwill,

But now this morning, just look here!
Their gold is sprinkled all around,
Hiding the very blades of grass
That long have covered up the ground.

Bright like a thousand stars of gold,
Set in a winter's sky,
Gleam all the dandelions' lights,
Held up so straight and high.

Sweet Sultana

Her court was in the sun on the south side of Mother Gardner's cottage. Mother Gardner had planted the Sweet Sultana there in May. Earlier in the spring she had sowed seeds of Oriental Poppy in loam beside Sweet Sultana.

Oriental Poppy was such a proud flower and so beautiful. The people spoke of his splendor. In May he would raise his head with its elaborate fez, a daring shameless vermilion that even the suns of June somehow failed to make look heavy or marring to the landscape. There was a something fairy-like and dainty in Oriental Poppy's fez. Slender, lithe, he would tower sometimes as high as four feet and Mother Gardner's visitors used to gaze upon him with joy.

Oriental Poppy, idly standing in the sun, used to wonder just how the Sultana to whom he was subject really looked. For she never lifted her head till July and Oriental Poppy's time did not extend beyond June.

He would think, "Now if I am four feet tall, my Sultana must be at least six feet. And if I wear a vermilion fez her turban must be still more showy, perhaps solid gold. Would that my time extended to the hour of her raising her head! It makes me uncomfortable to think of her coming here when I am gone and with her splendor causing people to forget me entirely."

While Oriental Poppy was worrying about her coming, Sweet Sultana continued quietly to prepare for the time of the raising of her head. She would wear a modest purple turban for royalty, or even a white headdress. And she would not be taller than two feet. But of course Oriental Poppy did not know this.

He fretted so constantly over Sultana's coming and eclipsing him that he failed to take note of Hennipen. She was a fat, brown, thrifty looking, over-indulged hen that had been hatched out of season and reared by Mother Gardner in the basement near the furnace. Hennipen liked the delicious softness of the loam where Oriental Poppy stood.

She kept coming there. And one day while Oriental Poppy was gazing down upon Sweet Sultana and deciding that he would try to linger till she arrived, Hennipen scratched with two strong yellow feet, put her plump body on the ground, beat the earth with her wings and,—let me tell it quickly; there's nothing else to do —uprooted Oriental Poppy!

And he never got to see the simple little Sultana in her purple turban.

Cat of Muscat

I met a cat clear from Muscat.
Her eyes were very green,
Her beard quite strong and stiff and long,
Expression rather mean.
I thought it strange that she should MEW
Just as our home-grown kitties do.

Spring Rains

When spring rains come
The wet earth wakes
And smells all fresh and new,
Like grasses smell deep down at root
When blades are full of dew.

It smells as though the whole wide earth
Were being made again,
When trees and lawns are washed off fresh
With cooling springtime rain.

George Polgren Bridgetower

MAUD CUNEY HARE

Violinist and Mulatto Friend of Beethoven

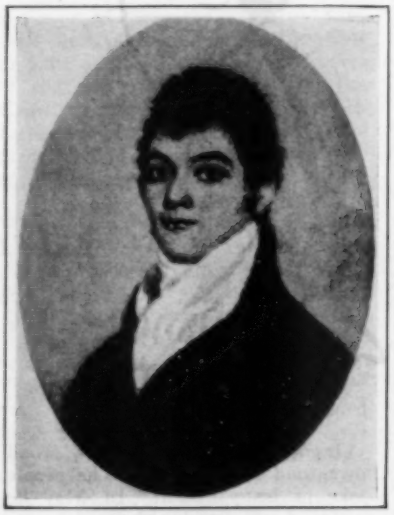
THE Beethoven Centenary which has recently been celebrated throughout the world by numberless performances of the great musician's works calls to mind the name of the talented virtuoso, George Polgren Bridgetower, violinist and intimate friend of the immortal master. Over 10,000 articles concerning Beethoven are said to have been written during the week which marked the hundredth anniversary of his death. Numerous pictures of his associates, friends and contemporaries have been published and have been exhibited; however but in one instance have we noted tribute paid to the great mulatto violinist for whom Beethoven wrote the famous Kreutzer Sonata and with whom it was first played.

The details of Bridgetower's family history are unknown. He was, however, the son of an interesting character by the name of Bridgetower, who had been introduced in the best circles of London before 1790 and was familiarly called "The Abyssinian Prince". He was said to have come from Africa and migrated to Poland where he married a German or Polish woman. He afterwards lived in Dresden and died at Budissen on September 11, 1807.

John Frederick Bridgetower and his wife, Marie Ann, became the parents of two sons, both talented musicians, one a violoncellist and the other, George, the violinist who was born in Biala, or Viala, Poland in 1779. In 1790, the father was seen in London with young George who was then known as a violin prodigy of exceptional gift and talent. The mother was living at this time in Dresden with the other son. We hear nothing further of this youth, whose initial was "T", except that he evidently became a cellist of some note as he took part on an important program with his brother in 1803.

THE son, George, was destined to have his name linked with that of Beethoven, the great German master who was born at Bonn on the Rhine and to become the first interpreter of his greatest violin and piano sonata. For a personal description of young Bridgetower, historians rely on the information given on a pass which was probably a permit to travel to Dresden and to London to play. The permit found in Vienna police records is dated July 27, 1803. It reads:

"George Bridgetower; occupation, tone-master; born in Viala, Poland; 24 years of age, middle height, smooth brown face, dark brown hair, brown eyes and somewhat thick nose." From a picture taken of Bridgetower at this period, we find that he rightly deserved the description, "the handsome mulatto", which was afterwards given him.



G. P. Bridgetower

The boy was a pupil of Giorn (or Jarnowic) and of Haydn with whom Beethoven also studied for a short time. Showing great talent at the early age of ten, Bridgetower in his youth became a musician in the service of the Prince of Wales, who later became George IV. His first concert appearance was in Paris at a "Concert Spirituel" given April 13, 1789. His playing was of such excellence, that another concert was given eight months later and attended by 550 persons. In a review, *The Morning Post* of December 8 stated:

"Ranzzini was enraptured and declared that he had never heard such execution before even from his friend La Motte who was, he thought, much inferior to this wonderful boy. The father was in the gallery and so affected by the applause bestowed on his son, that tears of pleasure and gratitude flowed in profusion. The profits were estimated at 200 guineas."

The *Bath Journal* published a letter from the lad's father who wrote appreciatively of the warm reception given his talented boy.

ON February 19, 1790, George made his first public appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre, where he played a violin solo between parts of Handel's "Messiah". On the following second of June, he and Clement (then a lad of about the same age), gave a concert under the patronage of the Prince of Wales at Brighton.

In 1802, we hear of him visiting his mother in Dresden. He took advantage of the baths at Teplitz and Carlsbad and had his permit extended so that he could spend a few months in Vienna. Appleby speaks of him at this time as being very industrious although inclined to be melancholy.

He spent much time playing in Vienna, while successful appearances in Dresden, both in public and exclusive affairs, gave him entry into the highest musical circles. At one of the private musicals he made the acquaintance of Held. Some years earlier he had received the warmest praise from Abt Vogler. At his first Dresden concert, July 24, 1802, given under the direction of Schulz, a Mozart symphony opened the program. In January, 1803, the Prince of Wales through Frederick Lindemann granted young Bridgetower permission to arrange a number of English concerts.

On the 18th of March a concert was given at which the well-known singer, Mlle. Gruenwald was to have sung, but having contracted a cold she was unable to appear. The program which was given without a singer, included a symphony by Beethoven and a violoncello concerto by T. Bridgetower, brother of the violinist who played a rondo and a concerto. Another concert was given on April 26 under notable patronage. Other public concerts were planned for the year 1803 and at this time, Bridgetower asked the assistance of Beethoven. This was willingly given and the first of a series took place in May. At this time a police license was necessary in order to give concerts in Vienna. The following statement appears on the reverse side of a permit granted May 9th:

"At this concert, (date indefinite—probably May 24th) the celebrated A Major Sonata, Op. 47, dedicated to

(*Turn to page* 137)

POETRY AND PAINTING

Labrador

By E. MERRILL ROOT

MY heart inhabits Labrador:
A land of rocks—and little more
Save rare, half-phantom caribou,
And biting flies and Nauscaupees,
And rough rock-lichens that can chew
Granite and gnomic pygmy trees . . .
It sometimes seems the metaphor
Of Limbo should be Labrador!

Lake Michikamau mournfully
Lies in its socket. Could you see
A colder lake upon the moon?
Only the ouananiche and loon
Visit its barren silver. When
July wakes ptarmigan again
To cluck and mate, each dawn is glossed—
Still—with white lichens of the frost.

Sombre her six-months midnight comes
To hood her lakes like heads of drums
Whereon the wind stamps to and fro
Like a vast evil Manito
Gone mad with loneliness. Her steep
Cataract rivers cannot keep
For long their open plunge and lapse—
Slim otters caught in silver traps.
White narwhals thundering on her shore,
The icebergs batter Labrador.

Her Barrens are a solitude—
Huge, monochrome: Earth's hopeless mood.
Her very flesh is frozen dead
In ledges. 'Tis as tho she said,
"I can do nothing but endure.
The Pole Star glints—the Cynosure
Which all ships follow: here it is
Thorn—and not crown—of my abyss.
I bear the wind, the dark, the ice
Forever. Summer's armistice
Is but Illusion; and I know
The hoar reality is snow."

Hopeless as she is—and as strong,
Ever I too endure the long
Cold . . . the immense, fantastic night
Like fossil Hell. I see the white
Fanged Arctic wolves—Death's dim hounds—run
Soundlessly thru oblivion;
And Northern Lights—like tremulous
Vast phantoms reeds of phosphorous
Growing in nightmares of the dead—
Flutter forever overhead.

As for Me

LULU MINERVA SCHULTZ

O waters of gold!
Sweep over my covetous soul
Till I reek of your blazoning venom,
And Midas-like, my eyes
Bulge in delicious gluttony.
* * * *
Ere I become maggoty
Spout this awful gold-burden
To lesser fools!

Laura Wheeler

¶ Miss Laura Wheeler is a native of Hartford, Connecticut. Her early education was received in the public schools of Hartford, and after graduating from the Hartford High School with the highest honors, she did additional studying and then entered the Pennslivania Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia, Pa. While there she won honorable mention on several occasions and several minor prizes. Finally she was awarded one of the highest honors, a scholarship to Europe which permitted her to continue her art education abroad in the most noted galleries. Many of her drawings have appeared in THE CRISIS as covers as well as illustrating the articles and poems appearing there. From time to time she has illustrated books for the leading publishing houses in this country. Her drawings have been on exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; Cocoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.; and the Art Institute, Chicago, Illinois. When the Music and Art Department was started at the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa., she was called to head that department.

¶ Also and by the way a little bird has told us that this very month Miss Wheeler will become the bride of Mr. Walter Waring of the Philadelphia public schools. The top of the morning to Mr. and Mrs. Waring!

Ma Lord

By LANGSTON HUGHES

MA LORD ain't no stuck up man.
Ma Lord, he ain't proud.
When he goes a walkin'
He gives me his hand.
You ma friend, he 'lowed.

Ma Lord knows what it is to work.
He knows how to pray.
Ma Lord's life was trouble, too,
Trouble ever day.

Ma Lord ain't no stuck up man.
He's a friend o' mine.
When he went to heaben,
His soul like fire,
He tole me I was gwine.
He said Sho you'll come wid me
An' be ma friend through eternity.

Sorrow Songs

CARRIE CLIFFORD

Oh, haunting melodies of grief and pain;
Oh, heart-wrung agonies distilled in song;
Oh, moving minors—wierd, pathetic strain;
Oh, trembling cries forced by the cruel thong
Of Hate! Oh whisperings of hope and faith,
Breathing fidelity to Unseen Love,
From bleeding, bruised souls lashed to the earth;
Oh, soft appealing moans, potent to move
Upon the calloused hearts of world-worn men;
Sweet voices of my brothers from the past
Dark night of slavery, dread era when
These little ones were in its power held fast;
Sad Sorrow Songs, you yet shall come to be
Brave shouts of victory from Souls set free!

¶ The w.k. Printer's Devil is loose again and has made us attribute to a mythical "John Strong" and to a very real Frank Horne two poems—"The True American", in the April CRISIS and "The Snarl", last month. Of course it was Georgia Douglas Johnson who did them both. The Devil is on his knees apologizing and weeping profusely. But we are adamant. "Down with the Devil!" say we vociferously and "Hoch!" to Georgia Johnson!

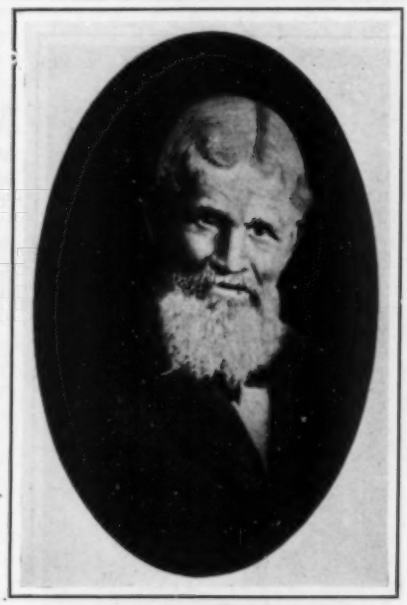
ALONG THE COLOR LINE

MEN OF MARK

¶ Madison Blount died recently in Georgia at the age of ninety-two. He was born in 1834 and married before the Emancipation Proclamation. He was the owner of 400 acres of valuable land and educated his children at Atlanta University, Paine College, Oberlin College, Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. He leaves seven children, twenty-four grandchildren and four great grandchildren. Four of his children and three of his grandchildren are teachers; one grandson is a dentist; one granddaughter a trained social worker. He was a man of fine physique and great courage.

¶ Arthur Blake began work as a boy of fourteen 33 years ago in the Coe Brass Mill of Torrington, Connecticut. He became blocker and then tool setter. In 1904 he was taken into the Anaconda Brass and Copper Company in the slitting department. He became foreman of this department in 1914 and two years later was given charge of the entire finishing department. Although he encountered some race prejudice, he was acknowledged to be the best finishing room foreman in the company's employ. In February, 1925, he invested his savings in a dry cleaning store in Springfield, Massachusetts, and after 33 years' service severed his connections with the brass company.

¶ We noted in the May CRISIS the death of Daniel Freeman of Washington, a pioneer colored photographer. This month we present his picture.



Madison Blount

¶ Gillis Garnes died recently in his home in Warren County, North Carolina, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Garnes was a deacon in the Baptist Church for more than 50 years.

¶ Walkertown, Louisiana, has the only Negro postmaster in the state, W. A. McCullough. He is a native of South Carolina and a shoemaker by trade and operates his own meat market while he performs his duties as postmaster.

¶ The popularity of Henry Clay Adams, better known as Farina of the "Our Gang" comedies, is increasing.

MUSIC AND ART

¶ A Beethoven and Bridgetower evening was given at the Allied Art Center in Boston and consisted of a musicale in dramatic form. Beethoven and Bridgetower were represented at the house of the Countess Guiccardi at Vienna in 1803.

¶ William E. Scott, the artist, has recently exhibited a portrait of Elijiah Johnson and his two children at the Speed Memorial Art Gallery at Louisville, Kentucky, and a portrait of Mrs. W. R. Chavis, together with a character picture "The Witching Hour" at the Marshall Field Art Gallery, Chicago. He is now painting four mural decorations: one for a school near Chicago, one for the Peoples Finance Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri, and two mantle pieces for homes of Chicago millionaires.

¶ In Oakland, California, two evenings with colored poets and musicians have been held in November and March, at the West Oakland Branch Library. Colored and white musicians and speakers have taken part.

¶ At the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Virginia, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" has been given by the Choral Society under the direction of Miss A. L. Lindsay.

MEETINGS

¶ The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars has met at Tuskegee Institute. More than forty delegates attended, representing thirty-six colleges and junior colleges.

National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars

The Association studies the problems of the internal administration of the Negro college. T. E. McKinney of the A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, is President and R. O. Lanier of the A. M. A. College, Tallahassee, Florida, is Secretary. The meeting next year will be held at Fisk University.

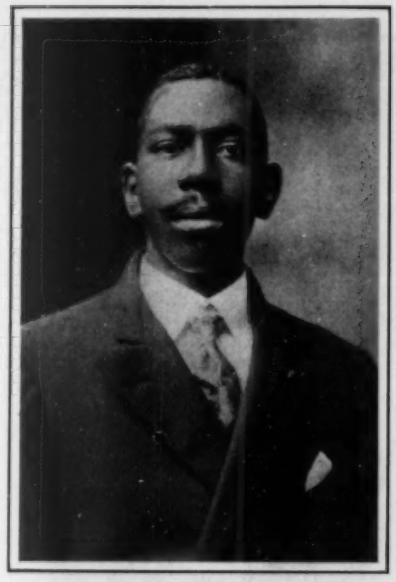
¶ The National Urban League held its annual conference in St. Louis, Missouri, and discussed "The Re-Adjustment of Social Problems in the Light of Research".

¶ The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History met at Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida. John B. Hawkins was President and C. G. Woodson, Director of Research. The subjects included Negro history, church history, economic history and history of education.

¶ The John Brown Memorial Association held its fifth annual pilgrimage to Lake Placid and John Brown's grave in May. The orator was Clarence Darrow of Chicago. The soloists were Miss Eloise Uggams of New York and Mr. Mudge Parris of Stamford, Connecticut. The town officials and community club of Lake Placid welcomed the pilgrims.

SOCIAL UPLIFT

¶ It will cost the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters nearly $8,000 to make their appeal for mediation before the United States Mediation Board.



Arthur Blake, p. 124

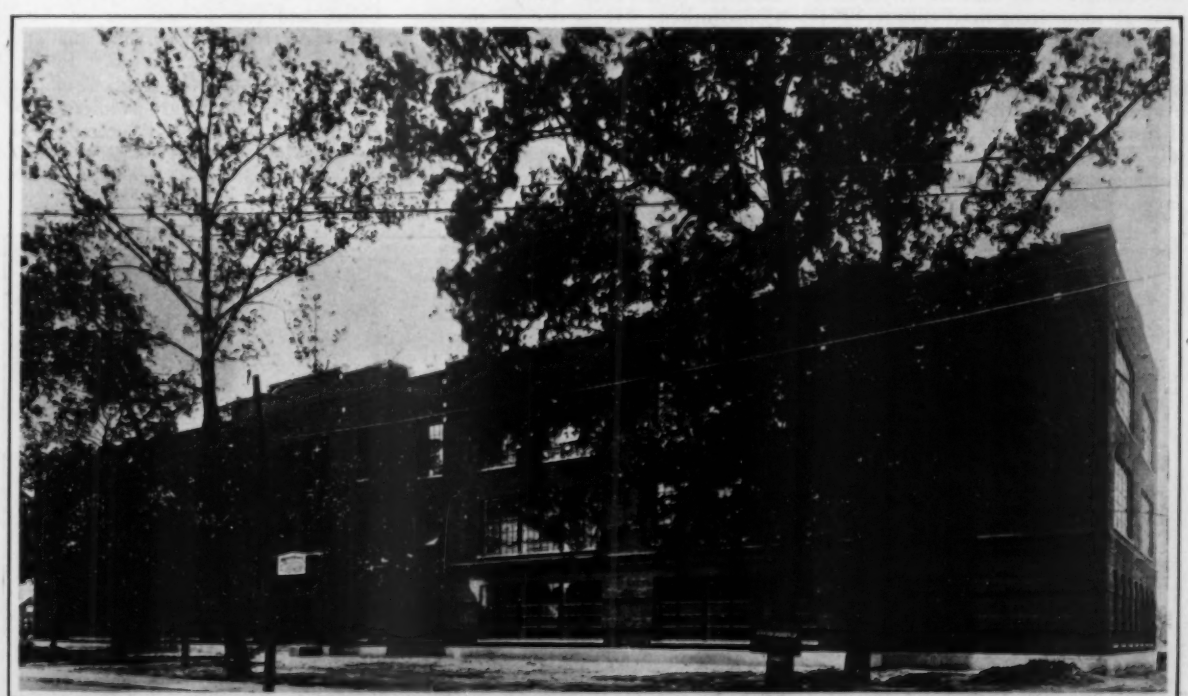
They ask for funds which may be sent to Arthur C. Holden, The Amalgamated Bank, 15 Union Square, New York.

¶ The N. A. A. C. P. Branches of Minneapolis and St. Paul and other social agencies have secured the conviction of William Hall, a white man from Atlanta, Georgia, to the state penitentiary. The Hall family brought a fourteen-year-old colored girl, Mary Lizzie Jones, as a nursemaid when they motored north last summer. She received no wages and criminal attacks upon her were made by Hall several times. The girl had no education and did not know her age, but friends were discovered in Georgia and brought to Minneapolis who swore that she was born in 1913.

¶ The Negroes of North Carolina operate seventy-eight thousand farms and own twenty-three thousand of these. On these farms, crops worth over a hundred millions of dollars are produced every year. The whites have seventy-seven county farm agents at an average salary of $2,700. There are eighteen Negro county farm agents with an average salary of a little less than $1,500. Negro agents should be placed in counties where at least 200 farms are owned by Negroes. There are forty-two such counties in the state, but on account of "lack of funds" only eighteen agents have been appointed.

¶ A joint committee on race relations connected with the Federation of Churches is making a survey of housing conditions among colored people of Washington, D. C. Professor William H. Jones of Howard University is in charge. Mr. Jones is a Master of Arts in Sociology of the University of Chicago.

¶ Sheriff P. R. Brown of Graves County, has been awarded a medal by the Southern Inter-racial Commission because in 1926 he saved a Negro prisoner from mob violence at Maysfield, Kentucky.



The New Booker Washington High School, Memphis, Tennessee.

¶ Frank Gibson of Malden, Massachusetts, a former student of Storer College, has willed $8,000 to his Alma Mater. He was "a hardworking and frugal man. He denied himself that his small savings might grow and that he might thus pay a debt of gratitude to the school which started him on the upward path".

¶ The Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia has been made a bank of deposit for public funds by the Federal Court of the Eastern Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, as well as by the city and state. R. R. Wright is President.

¶ The Charleston Mutual Savings Bank of South Carolina has weathered the financial storm which swept over white and colored fiscal institutions of the city. It has $160,000 in resources and its liabilities include $116,000 in deposits.

¶ Arthur P. Davis of Virginia, who was educated at Hampton Institute and Howard University and is now a student at Columbia, was among the twenty-eight members of this year's Senior Class recently elected to the Columbia chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa.

¶ Rhodes scholars will be elected in December of this year in thirty-two different states and will enter Oxford University in October, 1928. Candidates must be men over nineteen and under twenty-five years of age and must by the first of October, 1928, have completed at least the Sophomore year at some recognized college. Persons interested should write to President Aydelotte, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, who is the American Secretary for the Rhodes Trustees.

¶ The forty-five day study tour to Europe under Hampton Institute will include France and Holland. The party leave May 26th and return in New York July 9th. Applications may still be sent to Hampton Institute.

¶ Bernard Jefferson has been selected to represent the Manual Arts High School of Los Angeles, California in the group finals of the Fourth National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution. He is one of the few colored students in the school.

¶ The Champion Avenue Junior High School Basketball Team of Columbus, Ohio, has been awarded the cup for winning the championship in the City Junior High School League. This is the second time that this team has won.

¶ There are 1,500 East Indians pursuing studies in Great Britain.

¶ This year Columbia University has given a course of study for group leaders. Two hours a week have been devoted to the course.

¶ One of the first acts of Mayor Thompson of Chicago was to appoint one of his colored supporters, A. J. Carey, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, a city civil service commissioner.

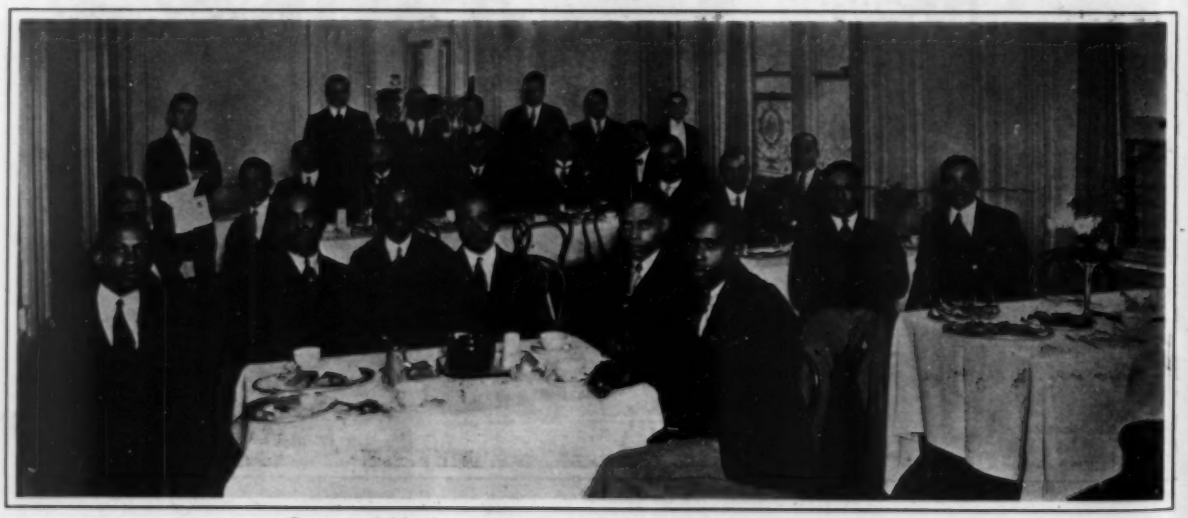
¶ Two colored banks of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the Citizens and the Forsyth have merged. W. S. Scales is President.

¶ Roy Tibbs, Professor of organ and piano, Howard University, has been elected to the Pi Kappa Lambda Society of Oberlin.

AFRICA

¶ Mr. S. Okai Quashie-Idun of the Gold Coast, West Africa, was graduated in December, 1926, from Cambridge University, England, and called to the bar in January, 1927. He won colors in boxing and tennis, was a member of the Selwyn College band and was on the Executive Committee of the Cambridge University International Society and the Cambridge Oriental Society. He is the son of Prince Idun of Ayeldu. He returned to the Gold Coast last month.

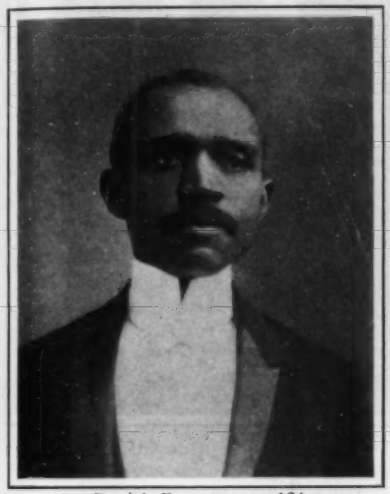
¶ The English Colonial Office in response to an inquiry has declared that Africans are eligible for the Victoria Cross, and that in one case an African was recommended but that no cross was awarded. Strange to say, few, if any, of the English officers knew that their Negro soldiers were eligible and consequently recommended none. The Victoria Cross is the highest award for bravery in the British army.



Guests and Members of the West African Students' Union, London.

¶ A new Emir of Kano, Northern Nigeria, British West Africa, was recently installed by the white British Governor. It was a gorgeous and spectacular scene with a great number of chiefs and notables mounted and in chain-armor of the Crusader period.

¶ In French Senegal for 1926 there was a total trade of 1,776,000,000 francs, an increase of 37 per cent. over 1925. In French Guinea there was a total trade of 230,000,000 francs, an increase of 36 per cent.



Daniel Freeman, p. 124

¶ The Italians by the use of native troops have put down a rebellion in northern Italian Somaliland capturing and sacking towns.

¶ European doctors and nurses are reinforcing the hospital staff on the Ogowe River, Gabun, French Equatorial Africa, which was established by Dr. Albert Schweitzer. The story of this hospital may be found in his fascinating book "On the Edge of the Primeval Forest".

¶ The effort to put the political power of Kenya exclusively in the hands of the handful of white colonists is being pressed. Some little powers of self-government have been granted native councils and the demarcation of land reserves for the natives has been promised.

Staff of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

¶ The wife of the Governor of Kenya is beginning Child Welfare Work among the whites, Indians and natives. Native infant mortality has risen as high as 60 per cent. A maternity hospital for the natives has been established at Mombasa which has treated 500 women and children in one month.

¶ There are many motor cars among the Negroes of the West Coast of Africa. The Emir of Kano has a bird of

(*Turn to page* 139)

Simon the Cyrenean, Given by the Dixwell House Players, New Haven.

"DRAMATIS PERSONAE"

The Rivals

AN amateur theatre-goer could hardly wish for a greater privilege than to sit beside George Bernard Shaw at the production of one of his plays. Such was the privilege of the writer. The occasion was the production of "You Never Can Tell" at a small neighborhood theatre in London. The great dramatist had come to see his own play produced by a company of professionals who were giving their services in order that the ennobling influence of the drama might be felt in that community.

Distance, occasion, circumstances, the play, all would tend to separate a neighborhood theatre in London from a dramatic presentation in Ware Chapel by the students of Atlanta University. Yet there is a strange community of spirit. On the evening of February 25, 1927, a group of students presented Sheridan's classic comedy, "The Rivals", at Atlanta University. Here also the attempt was successfully made to bring the drama into contact with life on a college campus. The Negro student and the London artisan share alike the need for that stimulation and expression that the drama alone can give.

A Scene from "The Rivals".

BOTH the cast of "The Rivals" and the performance were noteworthy. The dramatic club is not a group of students chosen because they are making a special study of the drama. It presents the opportunity for self-expression to anyone who chooses to take it. The cast had students representing all classes from freshmen to seniors. Many students could have been found who had taken part in previous plays but they had been given their opportunity. It was felt that the performance itself was an incident rather than a climax. The end sought by the players had been secured in the study of the play and in the rehearsals. To the audience, however, the presentation was by no means an incident. It was a large audience with an unusually large number of alumnae and friends. To them the evening was an occasion for comment and their enthusiasm was seen in their very hearty congratulation of the players. The attention of the audience was captured early in the first scene and maintained throughout.

THE work of the dramatic club is directed by Mrs. Caroline Bond Day, a keen student of the drama and teacher of Public Speaking at the University. Mrs. Day's skill as a teacher was shown not only by the fact that the players represented the whole student body but also that another group of students had been trained to take charge of the costuming, lighting, prompting, "make-up" and the many other things connected with producing a play. This play could truthfully be called a student production because the full responsibility rested with the students.

The most outstanding feature of the presentation itself was the balance maintained between individual characterization and the units of the plot. Mrs. Malaprop and Sir Anthony are known wherever English literature is known and the portrayal of the original characters would call for much individual emphasis. With amateur players this would tend to destroy the sequence of action, but even those who were prepared to be critical on this score were satisfied. The characters were well developed, without sacrificing the unity of the performance.

A comparison of this performance with that of two large Eastern universities and one mid-western university was interesting. It showed the very great disadvantage under which Atlanta University students had to work. Their stage was far too small and was never intended for dramatics. The furniture was poor and improvised. Yet with these and other severe limitations the students were able to show dramatic ability in every way the equal of that found in the large universities. The real advantage was found in favor of Atlanta University.

The end of the play brought a feeling of accomplishment. A group of amateur players shared with the audience a feeling of living through one of the classic episodes of English literature. Truly the dramatic club of Atlanta University is establishing a habit of success.

G. WYNNE WILLIAMS.

¶ The Krigwa Little Negro Theatre of Washington has staged three plays by Willis Richardson and Eulalie Spence. The Krigwa Little Theatre of New York has made a record by entering the Fifth Annual International Little Theater Tournament held in New York City May 2nd to 7th. The awards in this tournament are four prizes of $200 each and the David Balasco Cup. The Harlem group played, on the first night, Eulalie Spence's "Fool's Errand". They were among the four prize winners out of seventeen contestants and received a $200 prize.

THE BROWSING READER

"Forever Free", "Homespun Heroines" "Black April" and "George Washington Lincoln"

WHEN I went to Wilberforce as a professor in 1894, I met the teacher of sewing. She was a tall, beautiful mulatto with silvery white hair and the air of culture and refinement. This was Elizabeth Keckley, once head-dressmaker and seamstress at the White House when Abraham Lincoln was President. Honoré Willsie Morrow's "Forever Free" (William Morrow and Company, New York), is a novel about the Emancipation Proclamation and in it Elizabeth Keekley plays an important part. She is not here pictured as the refined and educated woman that she really was, but she is given dignity and importance and the novel is a fascinating story, difficult to put down without finishing. On the whole, it is historically accurate. To be sure, it is probably not true that Lincoln went to the White House desiring the abolition of slavery or caring very much about Negroes. But, nevertheless, this story of his kindly heart and of the way in which the freedom of black men forced itself as the main end of the war, is most interesting.

Hallie Q. Brown's "Homespun Heroines", (published privately at Xenia, Ohio) is a collection of biographies of fifty-four colored women. Nineteen of these biographies are written by Miss Brown and others by Miss M. R. Lyons, Mrs. Sarah Fleming, Miss Anna H. Jones and others. There is a good deal of information thus made available concerning the work of colored women in the United States which hitherto has been difficult to find. The book has 250 pages and sells for $3.50.

Julia Peterkin who wrote "Green Thursday" has issued "Black April" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis). "Black April" is a novel and a disappointing one. Mrs. Peterkin has collected all of the legends and wisesaws concerning witchcraft, spells and "conjuring" that she could find in her neighborhood. To this she has added minute and circumstantial descriptions of the life on an isolated, large Southern sea-island plantation. There are descriptions of a birth-night supper, a Saturday afternoon, a barnyard, hunting, quilting, church services, field work, plowing and hog killing. Around this basis of information and fact, much of it interesting and curious the author has woven a story, a story with no particular continuity and no apparent aim. All of the characters are ignorant; almost none can read and write; they have no ambition or outlook. One or two characters are interesting, like Cousin Big Sue and Breeze. On the other hand, April, the hero, is little more than a lay-figure and the whole atmosphere is that of oppression, hopelessness, defeatism, with clouds of suspicion and ill. There are bits of beautiful description and now and then just a touch of that fine sympathy with poor black folk which made "Green Thursday" an excellent book. But there is not much of this. For the most part, beneath tall trees and beside still waters there is a veritable cesspool of incest, adultery, fighting and poverty.

The book illustrates a singular fact concerning present day white Americans. It gives them a thrill to read about filth and crime and misfortune. But the victims of these things must not, of course, be themselves or their own people. If, however, some poor devils with whom they have no sympathy can be written about in this way they read the stuff gleefully and with sparkling eyes. This is the reason that white authors are continually writing such unspeakable stuff about Negroes and then calling high Heaven to witness that they stand for the freedom of art. Perhaps they do. All persons who enjoy such diving in mud should read "Black April".

Mrs. Margaret Loring Thomas who has sometimes written for THE CRISIS has published a readable children's book of travel "George Washington Lincoln Goes Around the World", (Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York), the story of a little American boy on the ship of Friendship who visits nearly all nations and races except black folk. However, he gathers up white, yellow, brown and red and learns much from them and they from him and by an Act of Congress brings this happy group home to live; and the Captain says: "There are people in this world who try to make all kinds of lines between people that can't be seen, but you, lad, you can't feel that there is any difference between you and any of your friends. Can you feel any lines between you, even if your skins are different colors?"

W. E. B. D.

IN THE MAGAZINES

IN the *Race, Cultural, Groups, Social Differentiation* department of the March issue of *Social Forces*, Abram L. Harris writes on the "Economic foundation of American Race Division". The article traces the placement of the Negro in the American economic order. An illuminating table included in the article gives the summary of 37 replies to questions Mr. Harris put to prominent white persons as to the distinguishing mental or character traits which Negroes are believed to possess and the kind of contact upon which such judgment is based.

In the same issue and in the same section, W. S. Turner asks "Has the Negro Arrived" and explains that the term "new Negro" is erroneous because the Negro "is only changing with the changing order as he learns the art of social adjustment just as other human beings" and that although he is steadily climbing, he has a long way to go to reach the top of the ladder.

In *Current History* for March, Kelly Miller and H. J. Seligman discuss "Separate Communities for Negroes". Kelly Miller says that the Supreme Court decisions in the Louisville and the Sweet cases have had no appreciable effect on the attitude of white America. Mr. Seligman answers this statement by saying that there is not an American city with a large Negro population in which segregation ordinances would not have been passed and enacted had not the Supreme Court decisions made them apprehensive.

The Living Age for April 15 translated a story by F. C. Von Kuczyuska from the *Neue Freie Presse*, a Viennese nationalist liberal daily. It is a colorful, vibrant tale in glorification of a Negro in the Brazilian wilds.

The group of West African poems by Aquah Laluah in the April *Atlantic Monthly* is a relief from the hectic efforts of the modernists. We quote the first stanza of "The Souls of Black and White":

"The souls of black and white were made
By the selfsame God of the selfsame shade.

(*Turn to page* 139)

THE FAR HORIZON

LITERATURE

WE have received Colume 1, No. 1, of "Black Opals". It is a little brochure of poetry and sketches and "does not purport to be an aggregation of masters and masterpieces. These expressions, with the exception of contributions by recognized New Negro artists, are the embryonic outpourings of aspiring young Negroes living for the most part in Philadelphia. Their message is one of determination, hope and, we trust, power."

RED CROSS SLAVERY

We always await it hoping against conviction. Here it comes in the Jackson, Mississippi, *Daily News,* April 30, 1927. The italics are ours:

"I feel," declared Dr. Underwood, [of the Mississippi State Board of Health] "and it was the opinion of every state health officer at the Memphis meeting on Thursday that Mississippi has been very fortunate in having Dr. William Redden, national medical officer for the American Red Cross, in general charge of the situation in all the states in the flooded area."

Physicians and nurses are being assisted to all refugee camps daily as the problem grows larger, as more refugees come in. More personnel in the way of physicians and nurses are needed and are being supplied as rapidly as requests come in.

All requests for physicians, nurses and biological supplies must be cleared through the State Health Department.

General Green and Dr. Underwood on Friday detailed Dr. H. H. Boswell to visit several points in the delta in order to hasten the evacuation of refugee camps *by explaining to the planters and business men that their labor will be protected from labor agents in all authorized camps.*

"General Green can not be responsible for this matter in unauthorized camps," declared Dr. Underwood. The authorized camps are at present located at Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Greenwood, Cleveland and Greenville.

"It is believed that the principal reason why so many refugees remain in small camps, where it is impossible to protect their health, is on account of the fear of the planters that labor agents will seduce their labor to other parts of the state.

"This has been absolutely prohibited from the beginning in authorized camps. All labor in authorized camps will be held and not allowed to go to other sections of the state and after the flood danger has passed and conditions are such that they can resume work they will be taken back to their homes in the various sections of the delta from which they came."

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

What do you know about the Negro on Indiana University's campus? Have you ever raised any question in your mind concerning this group? The last census report listed many thousands of Negro citizens in the total population of the state. Color did not serve to exempt any of them from tax assessments. The Negro students on this campus are entitled to all the conveniences, aids, benefits and whatnot, that are offered here as means to the common end of obtaining a higher education. But contrary to the condition that obviously should exist, not one of the forty-odd Negro students enrolled in the University, can truthfully

"The Way It's Done" Cartoon by Lydia Gibson in the Daily Worker

and unreservedly state that he has obtained the full rights that as a student should be his.

Of the three national Negro Greek-letter organizations on this campus, not one has ever been officially recognized by the local Pan-Hellenic councils; this, in face of the fact that in every case the scholastic requirements for admission are noticeably higher than those of the other groups. The oldest of the three, the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, was established at this University and incorporated under the laws of this state January 5th, 1911. Is it possible to give one good reason why these organizations have never been recognized? . . . . .

In such an extensive program of segregation, one can recognize an organized, systematic and relentless effort on the part of administration and student body to deprive the Negro student of every right except that of attending classes.

R. C. Kuykendall in the
Indiana Univ. *Vagabond.*

"I believe this article marks the beginning of a new movement on Indiana University campus—a better Indiana for Negroes.

"The Interracial group of young women on this campus a few days before this article, 'The Negro at Indiana', was published were awakened to the practices of prejudice on this campus, by an impromptu speech made by Miss Roletta B. Winrow; with the result that the group has planned an elaborate program to help eliminate prejudice on this campus and for the first time in the history of the school a Negro sorority was allowed to enter the Interracial games.

"When Mr. Roland Hayes sang here, the Negro townspeople were to be segregated. The Kappa Alpha Psi men heard of this and they went immediately to the head of the School of Music, Prof. Merrill, who said he would see what he could do to prevent this. He evidently couldn't or didn't do much, because the ushers were segregating the townspeople when Miss Cora Ballard arrived to hear the concert. They took the matter up and when Mr. Hayes began his program, the Negro townspeople were sitting wherever they pleased.

"The fight for a better Indiana for Negroes has only started it is true and the forces working toward this end are not organized and but few are interested in the movement; nevertheless, I think after so many years of meek acceptance of Indiana's policy of segregation the outlook is very favorable."

CHINA

As we have intimated before, China, new China, is the protagonist of the colored races. Her plight must be thoroughly understood by those in partial bondage who look toward eventual freedom. China is fighting China with the world looking on and ready to jump in at any time they see a chance in order to strengthen their grip upon the profits which come from the exploitation of the yellow race. The civil struggle is between the great military leaders who live upon graft and the new young educated Chinese who have been helped by Russia. The method of explaining this in America is to attack all young China as "red" and "Bolshevik" and to charge it with every excess and foolishness. Earl Browder wires directly from Hankow to William Pickens, Chairman of the "Hands Off China Association" of New York:

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Postscript
by W. E. B. Du Bois

Chicago

THE late Chicago election was a serious misfortune. The Democratic mayor had previously made overtures to colored people. He had even spoken at the annual N. A. A. C. P. Conference. Thompson, the Republican, is a well-known demagogue, who represents open house to gamblers, bootleggers and prostitutes. Wise white Americans would have advised colored people in a campaign of this sort to vote for the Democrats. If they had been permitted, many far-sighted Negroes would have taken this advice. Indeed the most astute Negro politician in Chicago fought Thompson to the last in the Republican Primary and lost his city patronage when Thompson won.

The silly Democrats of Chicago did not think that the intelligent Negro vote would be as valuable to them as the votes of the Negro haters and the Ku Klux Klan. They therefore flooded the city with anti-Negro propaganda; they sang "Bye-Bye, Blackbirds" everywhere. They sent out placards saying: "Don't vote yourselves Nigger wages"; they distributed cartoons of a train loaded with Negroes and the legend: "Big Bill's express will start for Chicago April 6th unless you stop it April 5th"; and then they asked white voters if they wanted Negro teachers to teach their children; if they wanted Negroes to work in the stock yards and the factories; if they could stand a colored judge, two colored aldermen, a colored Senator and 6 colored representatives. They pointed to 300 colored policemen and 200 colored firemen and other colored civilian employees. They issued dodgers showing Mayor Thompson kissing a black baby and bearing the statement: "Thompson, Africa first".

What was the result of this campaign? It resulted in bringing in race and national propaganda of other sorts: attacks upon England; appeals to the bitter memories of Germans and the like. But above all, it forced every Negro voter, no matter what his attitude toward Thompson was, to vote for Thompson and against Dever. He did not even dare throw his vote away

on a third candidate. He was compelled to deliver himself bound hand and foot to one of the worse representatives of the Republican machine.

All of which brings us to remark: that for bull-headed asininity, commend us to the Democratic party; only in New York City and in Tammany Hall does it appear to have glimmerings of common sense.

Courage Wanted

AN Editor writes me:

"Will you please give me the names of the various Negro associations which would be interested in getting me an article from some Southern white of courage and distinction who would vigorously ask for civil rights for the Negro in the South, especially for the voting franchise?

"It would be easy for us to find a Negro or a Northern white who would do this article for us, but it is our opinion that a great deal of discussion without unnecessary acrimony would result in the South where it might do the Negro some good, if a Southern white did the article instead. And yet we want a very forceful and vigorous opinion, such as might come from one of your own group."

And I answered saying:

"I am sure that there are some Southerners who believe in civil rights and votes for Negroes, but you will find very, very few who dare say so openly. In most cases this would mean loss of their business and social ostracism. You might ask Mr. —— ——: he may not be in a position to write an article himself, but I think he could recommend somebody."

The Editor replied:

"You are right. I am having a terrible time finding some Southerner to do an article urging civil rights for the Negro. But I'll be very patient and comb the whole section of the country before I give the idea up. I have tackled no less than forty persons so far, among them the Mr. —— —— you mention.

"I am beginning to wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea to get some eminent Negro to blast them loose with an article. Give me your reaction on this. I'll try the other thing first very thoroughly but I am beginning to be less sold on the idea.

"Perhaps it would be a good idea to get some fearless young white college student in the South to do it. The new generation there seems to be much more rational than its forbears."

Prisoners

"AS your readers no doubt know, there are a large number of colored prisoners in various penal institutions of the country. In a large number of cases, these men and occasionally women, find themselves so situated, because of lack of opportunity to earn an honest livlihood, no matter how well they may be able to do so; and in numerous other cases, as the result of ignorance and poverty. Many of these prisoners are absolutely friendless, but crave contact with others of their kind of the outside.

"There is in Washington, D. C., a

Dr. H. N. Stokes, who issues a little monthly publication called the 'O. E. Library Critic'. Through the medium of this magazine he seeks to find correspondents for friendless prisoners regardless of their color or creed. If any of your readers should feel inclined to break the monotony of some poor, lonely colored prisoner by writing to him occasionally, I would suggest their communicating with Dr. H. N. Stokes, 1207 Q. Street, Washington, D. C., who will be glad to supply them with the names of such prisoners who are eager for correspondents."

KEEPING US HOME

THERE is being gradually revealed an extraordinary effort on the part of the United States to keep Negroes from migrating, especially to Mexico and South America. We are informed by competent authority that no Negro today can migrate to Mexico unless what practically amounts to certified permission is given by the State Department at Washington.

The American Ambassador to Brazil writes us as follows:

"Replying to your letter of January 21, 1927, I beg to say that neither the Brazilian Constitution nor Laws define the word 'Negro', but that under the Brazilian Federal law which was promulgated through Executive Decree No. 4, 247, of January 6, 1921, the entry of aliens into national territory is subject to Administrative approval, permission to enter being refused when public order or national interests are considered to be affected. According to the convenience of the moment, restrictions are applied to all foreigners irrespective of race or color and the restrictions which were formulated in 1921 as to the admission of United States citizens of color were framed as the result of a report to the effect that a syndicate had been formed in the United States to send American Negroes to the states of Matto Grosso and Goyaz for colonization purposes.

"The Brazilian Government would probably be willing to allow such American Negroes as desire to visit Brazil for purposes of travel or business, or who are in transit through that country, to obtain the necessary passport visas from such Brazilian officials stationed abroad as are competent to issue them."

What is happening is clear. The United States is spreading in Latin America propaganda, first, as to the low social condition of the American Negroes and secondly, as to threats of wholesale migration. Thereby, the State Department has obtained the right to supervise our attempts to leave this country. It is our duty to spread some propaganda ourselves among our neighbors to the south who are bound to us by blood and common interests.

PRIZES

THE fifteenth of June sees the close of our 1927 Krigwa contest in Literature and Art. The prizes aggregate $2,000 and are for stories, poems, songs, essays and drawings. Articles printed in THE CRISIS during 1927 are eligible for the Chesnutt Awards. A stamp will bring further information.

NEAR EAST

CONSTANTINOPLE flames in the morning sun. The tower of Galata, clean and high, the vast, ugly and solemn bulk of St. Sophia, the grace and bounding beauty of the magnificent mosque of Sulieman!

We ride the Propontis, our sea of Marmora, in golden glory. Constantinople fades to a grey-blue of heaped buildings dwindling as the mosque of Holy Wisdom shows the vast stretch of its mighty reach. The rock islands lift dark heads to the light. Asia Minor looms and fades to white mist.

This afternoon we passed Gallipolis, merry with the sun but on the shore tenantless homes stared with dead eyes on the Sea and on the past and a white lighthouse rose on a mass of rock; beyond the drear and yellow land, sun-baked and hard, stretched back to purple hills where the dead must walk when night falls—walk and talk. Other towns lie very still with homes that live and windmills that whine and walls that bend in ruins. There is one great, round, stone windmill with shattered top.

I saw the sun set on the Hellespont. A harsh Europe stared on a greener Asia, with curve and dip of hill and dale. The world went blue and cold and up came memories on every hand. Nearer and nearer came two continents and seemed about to meet in the grey mist ahead. Then swerved—swerved and turned, turned and went down a straight and hidden passway to the left and the meeting of Europe and Asia was not, for it had not been.

It had not been and is not, although Xerxes, the second Mohammed, Constantine and Alexander tried to make it. We passed the Hellespont in the starlight. The water was dark silver, the sky a deadened blue; but the land burned black and heavy and all across the world flew Hero and Leander, Lord Byron, the Persian and the Turk, the English and the French. Above us hung the ruins of Abydos.

Then came night and brilliant stars—the Bears and the Pleiades, the joyous Milky Way; and in the night the backward turning world brought all its myths and memories:

"Sing, O Muse, the wrath of Peleus' son!"

Yonder hidden in the hills slept Troy and beyond, the snow garlands of Mount Olympus; Lemnos was on our right and on the left Tenedos and out there beyond the place where hundreds of thousands of boys were murdered by bullets and fever in 1915—out there lay Mitylene and Chios and away up yonder Samothrace. Achilles and Patroclus sleep there on the sands of Asia. All this by faith and in the night I see in the old Aegean; and now in the soft morning rises the great bulk of golden Euboea. We sail between the Cyclades in that most beautiful world of Greece and her colonies. But all is empty; empty, barren and dead and the song and the voices, the flying boats and teaming trade—all dead, long dead.

I HAVE seen what lives of the Glory that was Greece. Most beautiful were the lone columns of the temple of Jupiter, pale rose color, of infinite grace of form. Beyond them rose the Acropolis—that perfect building which neither the barbarism of the Turk nor the fanaticism of the Christian, nor the thefts of time and England have utterly destroyed. Forlorn it is and ragged—torn and battered, baked and burned in the savage sun. Yet through it all shines the perfection of the dream that put it there, the simple grace, the quiet restraint, the unbounded grandeur of the theme. It stands on a hill amid dark mountains with the sea behind and the city at its bare feet and all about are Salamis and Eleusis and Hymetus.

Other things are there on that World Hill—the fine strong joy of the Erechtheion, the old walls and walls within walls of the enshrining fortress; and Mars Hill, rough like Paul. In yonder little space Demosthenes talked to the Athenian citizens. In yonder little theatre Aeschylus and Euripides staged their plays.

Athens is dust, dry white dust and hot and endless street on street and proudly modern. It has been two thousand years I think since the little change began that conquered Greece: It stopped raining.

Great mountain masses escorted us through the canal and into the Gulf of Corinth. One saw the strong, heaped bulk of the Peloponesus to the southward and to the north, the dark lands that looked beyond Athens to Delphi and Thrace. Night fell and we sailed by Ulysses and Ithaca to Italy in the morning.

The Sewell's Strike Oil

(*Continued from page* 114)

suming man, punctual in his appointments and a believer in the future possibilities of the Negro race. He had been receiving his monthly royalties a long time before the story leaked out. Lately he has gone back into the real-estate business and has loaned a great deal of money to the colored people of Chicago to enable them to buy property. In 1926, Mr. Sewell was married a second time to Miss Ruth Walker of Detroit, Michigan. She was a stenographer in the County building and the first colored woman to hold such a position.

Mr. Sewell is radical in his attitude on the Negro problem. He is inclined not to believe that the Negro is going to be able to achieve equality of citizenship in this country. On the contrary, he fears that severe oppression will cause him to migrate. Personally, he has great faith in Liberia and may perhaps later take his boys there and go into the raising of sugar cane with the idea of starting a small sugar refinery eventually. But all this is for the future. At present, Mr. Sewell is occupying a beautiful but modest home on Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, and is educating his boys for their responsibilities.

In Houses of Glass

(*Continued from page* 116)

abhorrence and uncontrollable revulsion. Applied to herself it was intolerable!

How it must have hurt Mother to hear her, "Honey", use it! Mother! How she yearned for that presence now! Mother wouldn't have hurt her so! There! That was it! Mother had kept the knowledge from her to keep from wounding her.

"Honey" had wandered on during her silent soliloquy until now she found herself on the edge of the campus boundary with acres of ripening fields stretching before her. In the distance, Walker, general man-of-all-work, was busily working in the garden. As he worked he sang and the words of the song came floating brokenly to her:

"Although you see me goin' 'long so,
O, yes, Lord!
I has my trials heah below,
Oh, yes, Lord!"

WITH a brave little smile of resignation, she slowly recrossed the campus and, with determined mien, approached a group of girl-strollers and timidly asked to join them.

Here was the opportunity for which the girls had long been waiting! They would show the stuck-up thing that they were just as good as she! Forthwith, they proceeded to demonstrate the old Mosaic law by turning their backs upon her and walking away in high, sarcastic glee. The deliberate rebuff to her overt act of conciliation was the last straw. "Honey" took refuge behind the nearest tree trunk and burst into convulsive sobbing.

At this unexpected turn of affairs the girls stood stark still, looked at each other in unfeigned amazement, then, as if by common consent, made a simultaneous dive toward "Honey". Ere the girl could collect her scared and scattered wits, she was surrounded quite by an affectionate, chattering bunch of repentants who began at once to prove to her that the slate was wiped clean.

Later in the evening, Miss Whitely thought she heard a sound as of singing on the front porch. Going noiselessly to the door, she beheld "Honey" seated alone in the porch-swing, eyes gazing into space and singing with a conviction that could be felt:

"And He walks with me and He talks with me,
And He tells me I am His own;
And the joy we share as we tarry there,
None other has ever known."

Hastily wiping away her tears, Miss Whitely stepped onto the porch.

"Come, dear, I think you have been long enough in the night air. Perhaps you would like to come into my office and read a nice, long, interesting letter I received today from your Aunt."

Smiling acquiescence, "Honey" graciously accepted the presence of Miss Whitely's arm about her waist and together they reentered the building.

"Honey" Davis "belonged", — belonged to that great human race whose members form one brotherhood, acclaim one Father—God!

North Carolina

(*Continued from page* 118)

studied and found to maintain "48 elementary schools for white children" and all the statistics are "for white children only". Plans are laid down for "accredited high schools for white children"; for "comfortable, sanitary buildings for every white boy and girl in the county", etc.; but throughout 64 pages not a word is said of colored children although there were 2,200 Negroes living in the county in 1920! Again in Lenoir county, where in 1920 there were 13,000 Negroes and 16,000 whites, we are told in a survey of the schools published by the State Superintendent in 1924, that the specific

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purpose of this survey has been "to find the present plan of educating the white rural children of the county". It is declared that the "support of public education in a county should rest on a uniform county-wide tax" and that "all school buildings should be constructed out of funds furnished by the county as a unit." And three pages later, it is declared: "It will be possible to secure several thousand dollars from the Rosenwald Fund and from the colored people themselves for improving their schools. This will greatly reduce the cost to the county and at the same time, secure new and better schools the colored people need."

In other words, Southern whites who once objected to Northern philanthropic support of Negro schools and persecuted white missionaries, are now officially admitting that they are not willing to supply the necessary funds from public taxes and are inviting Northern philanthropy to help educate their Negro citizens.

Improvement of schools by consolidation has not come for Negroes and "there are practically no school buses for Negro children. These are still too new for Negroes to be given them. Some few communities transport in a half hearted inadequate way—one or two do honestly and fairly. . . . There is still a strong tendency to refuse Negroes in a town a change of principal because the present incumbent, ignorant and often vicious, is 'in with' the 'white folks'. In one instance a high official from the State government journeyed to a town to save a Negro principal on the verge of losing his job. In several places Negroes are fighting ignorant and incompetent principals and can't effect a change because the white people support the present principal."

Such discrimination will not be stopped until the attitude of the people is changed. "To give the facts without comment is usually most productive of results and less productive of resentment. We have come a long distance to be able openly in this State to discuss facts; we still do so 'appealingly'!"

Is discrimination in school accommodations decreasing? This is hard to say. The daily cost of all colored pupils increased from .097 cents to .109 between 1923-4 and 1925-6 while the white elementary schools increased from .181 to .187 cents and the white high schools from .392 to .413.

Probably the truth is that actual discrimination in money spent is increasing but the standards of minimum equipment for Negroes and well as whites are rapidly improving.

NEGRO ATTITUDE

ALL this development is not simply the good will of the whites. Negroes are increasingly vigilant and insistent on their educational rights. Two incidents illustrate this:

In 1925 the Board of Education in a certain county determined to cut down the term of the colored school to six months. The school had formerly been an 8-months' school and accredited as a standard high school. With the co-operation of the State Department the colored people took the matter to court and won a decision forcing the Board of Education to continue the school as an accredited high school. Again, in the city of Raleigh the school board proposed an issue of $1,300,000 in bonds for the improvement of the schools. The Negroes who form one-third of the school population were promised one-thirteenth of the bonds. This small amount the Board explained was to prevent whites from defeating the bonds. Immediately the Negroes organized and succeeded in registering one thousand out of four thousand voters. The school board hastened to assure the Negroes that they would meet their demands in the distribution of the fund. The bonds were carried by a heavy majority and now the Negroes of Raleigh are awaiting the fulfillment of this categorical pledge.

The colored Assistant Inspector of High Schools says:

"I would not argue that the State has as yet dealt fairly or even justly with its colored children, but I can say with all truth that North Carolina has never excluded its colored children from any consideration in educational matters and that some attempt at justice in education has always been made by the State authorities and by many of the local school authorities."

Milwaukee

(*Continued from page* 120)

crimination against Negro or foreign delegates. Many private homes and boarding houses of the city opened their doors to all the races; Negro homes did likewise. Imagine the mutual surprise of the Negro student from Mississippi who on being ushered to his room in a private home in Milwaukee found that an Alabama white youth already there was willing to share the room with him graciously.

The city auditorium where the 2,500 delegates met, because of its facilities, added much to this laboratory of human fellowships and race relations. A cafeteria capable of seating almost the entire conference furnished the greatest facility in this respect. It was no more difficult in the dining room as one meandered through the stretches of "state delegations" to

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find Virginia with her entire representation, white and black, men and women, sitting around the dinner table talking about the "better days" for Virginia, than it was to find Kansas with her Negro delegation doing the same thing. The more than two hundred and fifty foreign delegates, acting as hosts, dressed in their native costumes, served the conferences "tea" each afternoon.

THE last and seventh thing most outstanding at Milwaukee was when the conference put itself "on record". The delegates were realists. They just had to have a "poll of opinion" on certain vital issues. "Do you think they were sane and meant it?" asked one delegate. *The New Student,* the largest and most influential student periodical in this country, replied doubting their ability to live up to the ideal, but added, "Their sincerity is not to be questioned." But whatever the difference of opinion might have been, or is, about the wisdom of the "poll", these few facts below are of significance so far as race relations are concerned. It is not necessary to give the entire "poll" because it covered a variety of subjects, such as: War, Race, Economic Order, Laboratory Methods and Free Speech, the President and Congress. I shall only give the "poll" on Race in part. About 2,000 students participated in this vote:

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2. Regarding some races as inherently inferior to my own, I favor keeping them in their places. (11 in favor).

It is not the intention of the writer to convey the idea that Race was the only subject considered of interest at Milwaukee. The conference report entitled "Religion on the Campus" if thoroughly perused, however, will show that Race Relations were given major emphasis throughout the conference in theory and practice.

THE following statement of evaluation and estimate of the conference, taken from *The Churchman,* is so significant that I use it as a summary and final word in closing this article:

"Of three things we may be sure, first, that the more forward-looking of the undergraduate body of our American colleges have a passion for social justice; second, they have a high regard for religious realities; and, third, they are happily free of racial prejudice. The true significance of this conference cannot be understood in terms of resolutions. It may be

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that we are standing today in the early dawn of a spiritual renaissance that will yet make the kingdoms of this world the Kingdom of God."

But if we are, as *The Churchman* intimates, "in the early dawn of a spiritual renaissance", we are indebted to the Christian Student Movement through the Milwaukee Student Conference for the real way in which students in America have come to face Race Relations.

Bridgetower

(*Continued from page* 122)

Rudolph Kreuzer of Paris, said by Schrieber to have been originally written for Bridgetower, was performed." The patron list included many titled and noted persons among whom were "Le Prince Esterhazy, Le Prince Lobkowitz and Le Prince Schwarzenberg at L'Envoyé d'Angleterre." The concert near at hand, Bridgetower urged Beethoven to complete the Sonata for pianoforte and violin that he might have his part. Only the first part had been written, the piano part simply sketched in here and there. About four-thirty one morning, he called Beethoven and again asked for his copy. As there was not time to write the work out, Bridgetower played the theme and variations in F (Andante con Variazioni) from Beethoven's manuscript. This took place in the Hall Augarten at 8 in the morning.

THE Allegro in 6/8 time was said to have been beautifully written, originally as part of Op. 30 in A major for Violin and Piano, dedicated to the Emperor Alexander. Later Beethoven took this out as being too brilliant, although the "fascinating Tarantelle was in his judgment, especially adapted to the temperamental Bridgetower". Thayer (Life of Beethoven in German; later revised and translated by H. E. Krehbiel) states that in later years Bridgetower spoke to him about Beethoven and told him that when the Sonata Op. 47 was composed, all the parts had been collected and on the first leaf was a dedication to him. Before leaving Vienna, however, he quarreled with Beethoven over a young woman and the composer then dedicated the work to Kreutzer. He continues:

"As I accompanied him (Beethoven) in this sonata, I suggested in the first part of the Presto, 18 measures for the pianoforte instead of nine. Beethoven jumped up and threw his arms around me and said, 'Again, dear boy' and held the pedal down during the course of this unto nine measures. Beethoven's expression in the Andante

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was so chaste, which was always characteristic of his slow movements, that the sympathetic unison demanded a repetition."

In 1812, Bridgetower published a number of piano studies: "Diatonica Armonica" which followed the ballad "Henry" which he composed in 1810. The date of his marriage is unknown but he is said to have outlived his wife and to have bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to a Miss Drake, his wife's sister. A daughter who lived in Italy, is said to have been his only offspring. During the latter part of the violinist's life, he became practically unknown. His death occurred at No. 8, Bedford Street, in the south part of London, Feb. 29, 1860.

MANUSCRIPTS found in the British Museum, bear the signature of G. H. P. Bridgetower. Chief among his published compositions to be found there, is the "Henry" ballad dedicated to Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales which was formerly sung by Miss Feron. The pianotorte studies are forty-one in number. Other works, thought to be his are two books of "Minuets for violin, mandolin, German flute and harpsichord, composed by an African, inscribed to His Grace, Duke of Buccleugh and to the Right Honorable John, Lord Montagu of Broughton".

THE friendly relationship that existed between Beethoven and Bridgetower is shown by the following letters:

(Not dated)—"Come, my dear boy, at 12 o'clock to Count Dehm's where we were day before yesterday. They will perhaps wish to hear you play something—that you will see. I cannot come before half-past one—until then I will take pleasure in thinking about seeing you today. Your friend, Beethoven."

It was probably in 1803 when Beethoven wrote the following letter of introduction to Baron Wetzlar:

"At Home, on May 18. Although we have never spoken, I do not hesitate for all that, to speak of the bearer, Mr. Bridgetower, as a master of his instrument, a very skillful virtuoso worthy of recommendation. Besides concertos, he plays in quartettes in a most praiseworthy manner and I wish very much that you would make him better known. He has already made the acquaintance of Lobkowitz, Fries and many other distinguished admirers. I believe that it would not be unwise to bring him some evening to Theresa Schonfeld's, who I know has many friends—or else at your home."

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Along the Color Line

(*Continued from page* 127)

paradise car, with hood of vivid green, blue steering wheel and door handles, red springs, body in red and gold and silver-painted engine. He wanted his car to look like a bird of paradise when traveling under the blue African sky. The Alafin of Oyo has a car tall enough for him to stand upright in with his crown on. Other chiefs, made rich by the sale of palm oil, are purchasing many cars.

¶ The European-Bantu Conference held recently in South Africa discussed the Land Bill, the Native Council Bill and the Native Franchise Bill.

¶ An English Colonial Office Conference which is going to be held in London will be composed of selected governors and officials of the crown colonies. It will discuss the desirability of holding Colonial Conferences at fixed intervals and formulate plans to secure more effective co-operation between Colonial Governments in matters of general administration, economic development and scientific and technical research.

¶ Solomon ka Dinizulu, the Zulu chief, is suing the *Natal Mercury* for £5000 damages for alleged libel arising out of an article reflecting on Solomon's conduct during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Eshowe.

¶ President King, of Liberia and his family, the Attorney-General and Colonel J. W. McClain, left Monrovia recently in the government launch for a visit to Sinoe County, the Kroo Coast and Grand Bassa.

The Browsing Reader

(*Continued from page* 129)

God made both pure, and He left one white;
God laughed o'er the other, and wrapped it in night."

That Marcus Garvey is still in the mind of America is evidenced by the fact that reference to him has been made recently in magazines of both races. Benjamin Brawley in discussing the "Negro Literary Renaissance" in the April *Southern Workman* attributes to Garvey the feeling of race consciousness which has come since the World War. And in the *Contemporary Review* for April, Kelly Miller asks, "After Marcus Garvey, What of the Negro". He too believes that in the final analysis of his movement, we owe to Garvey a quickening of the sense of race consciousness on the part of black peoples the world over. Other movements which have been sponsored by the intelligentsia have made no impression upon the laboring classes.

(*Turn to page* 141)

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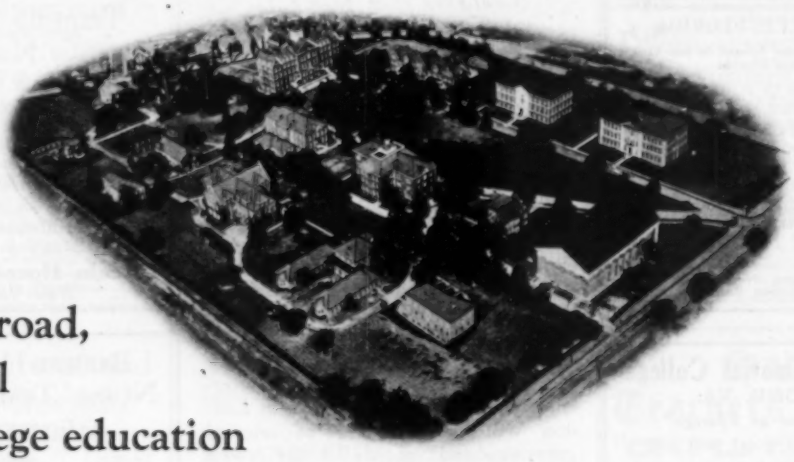

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The Browsing Reader

(*Continued from page* 139)

"The Negro's Contribution to American Music" by Cleveland G. Allen in *Current History* for May, classifies Negro folk songs under four heads: spirituals, labor songs, lullabies and songs of freedom. Negro music, which is a record of economic and political struggle and cultural gain, portrays challenge, daring, faith, sorrow and joy of black peoples. "Jazz music is more or less incidental and is not an index to a Negro's soul as are the spirituals."

In the May number of *The World Tomorrow* "The Color of the Caribbean" by Eric Walrond is particularly fine. In a picturesque and vigorous style typically his own, Mr. Walrond explains the primary essentials of West Indian cultures, which have been determined by the Caribbean "pepper pot".

The Review of Nations for April carries a number of articles pertinent to dark peoples. George Pitt-Rivers says that "The White Man's Task" is not to impose incompatible culture forms on barbarous peoples, but to teach them to value and develop the beautiful in their own culture.

Millie Trumble in her article on "Race Relations on the Pacific Coast" says that in spite of their reputation of broad vision and warmth of heart, the people on the Pacific coast have all the race prejudice of the East. The prejudice against the Orientals is the result of their unsuccessful competition with them in the commercial and industrial fields.

After having visited the Russians at home, William Pickens is convinced that the Soviet "experiment" is proving itself practicable. In an article on "Impressions of Soviet Russia" he says, "Perhaps even hell is not as bad as the 'opposition' reports it to be". He expresses great interest in Russia, which he describes as a country where there is no prejudice and where all men are free in fact under law and order.

The Far Horizon

(*Continued from page* 130)

Actions American diplomatic and armed forces in China making American people jointly responsible in one of great crimes of history in armed struggle of imperialism against Chinese revolution stop Chinese people demonstrating wonderful ability organization and leadership crushing militarists rebuilding Chinese society on progressive lines stop this progress threatened by imperialist aggression intervention stop thirty-five warships demonstrating at Hankow against nationalist government including ten American vessels with cruiser *Cincinnati* stop imminent threat of armed force against Chinese people stop American

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people must protest emphatically against this shameful assault must demand removal of all armed forces from Chinese territory and waters stop war against China threatens not only Chinese revolution but also peace of entire world stop I urge most strenuous action acquaint American people with true facts and mobilize forces of all friends of China and freedom to prevent such disaster.

The *Cincinnati Inquirer* is considerably exercised lest American Negroes apprehend the real meaning of the Chinese struggle. When the Editor spoke in Cincinnati recently the *Inquirer* had a leading editorial about him. After the usual charge that Dr. Du Bois advocated the inter-mixture of all races, (a matter which Southern gentlemen and English colonials have attended to all too sufficiently without our help), the *Inquirer* proceeds:

But the tragedy of his race, which has been the tragedy of many, cannot excuse Editor Du Bois for his sneers at and his condemnation of the Government in which his people have found a wider measure of liberty and equality of opportunity than even they enjoyed in any other land, or lands, their own included. And it is not to be believed that he is speaking for the American Negro with authority; and his threat that the time may come when they will make common cause with the enemies of this Government and its people, comes with bad grace from a man who is able to publish his thoughts "at a profit" under the flag of this republic. Let him try to publish them elsewhere. And why doesn't he? There are colored people in many parts of the earth far worse off than in the United States of America.

Meantime, *The Nation* hits the nail on the head:

It is natural that the British should be eager to help us embark upon the course of empire. Their great empire, stretched across the Seven Seas, is in process of disintegration. What is happening in China is the greatest blow which British prestige has suffered since the American Revolution. It shakes India; it imperils Hongkong, Singapore, Aden, Egypt, the Sudan and the Suez, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar—that entire chain of foreign fortresses over which the British imperial flag flies. If one colored people can throw the British out of its territory, cannot another? Perhaps, after all, there is nothing supernatural about the people of that little island off the West coast of Europe. But if the great young empire of the Western Hemisphere, rich America, the new marvel, the traditional friend of democracy and of oppressed peoples, can be brought to act like Britain and with Britain, a new prestige comes to the relief of the British Empire. No wonder, indeed, if the British are willing to send a warship to Nicaragua to help bolster up the Coolidge-Kellogg policy of aping British imperialism; no wonder if the British in China ask that we stand shoulder to shoulder to them in defense of white prestige.

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Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Augustus Granville Dill, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE CRISIS and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, to wit:

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